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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1362 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China 第大千三百六十二號 光緒四十二年正月初八日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1916 中華民國五年二月八日星期二 10 CENTS

3 MORE OUTRAGES FOLLOW FIRING OF CANADIAN HOUSE

Attempt to Dynamite Montreal Bridge; Uniforms Factory Destroyed

ARSENAL BURNING

Several Suspects Arrested Over Outrage at Parliament Buildings

COUNT 5 VICTIMS

2 Ladies, Mr. Law, M.P., Assistant Clerk, Policeman and Workman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, February 5.—A man attempted to dynamite Victoria Bridge today. He was fusiladed by the guards, but escaped.

Ottawa, February 5.—Several arrests have been made in connection with the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

The library of the Houses of Parliament has been saved, but the books have been damaged by water.

The evidence makes it clear that a powerful incendiary bomb wa exploded in the reading-room of the Houses of Parliament and the roon speedily became a flaming furnace, which defied a variety of extinguishers. The flames spread instantly to the whole structure.

Firemen are still watering the smoking ruins. The walls are standing, but the entire structure has been destroyed except the library and a portion of the recently constructed west wing.

A small military uniforms factory has been destroyed by fire, believed to have been caused by an incendiary. The munitions factory at Hespeler, in Ontario, is reported to be in flames.

His Majesty the King, in a message to the Duke of Connaught, says that he is grieved to hear of the deplorable destruction of the noble pile which he knows so well.

Parliament met in the Victoria Memorial Museum yesterday. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, mentioned that five persons had been killed, namely, two ladies, a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Law, the Assistant Clerk to the House of Commons, a policeman and a workman.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it would be prudent to await the investigation before discussing the origin of the fire. The House adjourned till Monday.

A Commission has been appointed to investigate the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

London, February 4.—Many messages of condolence are being sent to the Canadian Government, included among the senders being His Majesty the King and Mr. A. Bonar Law.

Haig and Lord Curzon On Mission to Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—Lord Curzon and General Sir Douglas Haig have been deputed to proceed on a special mission to the King of the Belgians. Lord Curzon has left England for this purpose.

Russia Seeks Loan Of £5,000,000 in Japan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The Times understands that a loan for £5,000,000 from Japan to Russia is being negotiated.

The Weather

Probable improvement from the overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 45.6 and the minimum 37.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 36.2 and 28.0.

Yunnanese Badly Defeated At Yangliuchiao; Lose 300 Prisoners, Guns and Horses

Pursued By Government Troops Towards Suifu; Pingshan Recaptured; See-saw Fighting

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 6.—Official reports have been received from Chungking, stating that northern troops engaged the Yunnanese at Yangliuchiao, fifty li north-east of Suifu on January 31 and defeated them.

They captured 300 Yunnanese, two mountain-guns and many horses.

The Government troops continued their march towards Suifu the next day.

General Attack Imminent

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 7.—It is officially announced that the Government troops from Kienweh, on the Min River, recaptured Pingshan, on the Yangtsze, west of Suifu, from the rebels on January 30. These troops are now advancing towards Suifu, driving the rebels before them. A general attack on Suifu is imminent.

The rebels advancing on Tzeliusing have been attacked in the rear by General Feng's brigade and are now isolated.

It is officially announced that the Government has received a telegram from General Feng Yuhsiang, reporting that an engagement occurred with the rebels, on the 31st, at Yangliuchiao, among the mountains fifty li north-east of Suifu. The Government troops defeated the rebels, capturing several important positions and killing or capturing over 300 of the enemy. Two mountain-guns, much munitions and many horses were also taken.

The rebels were pursued for over forty li, until darkness set in, when the Government troops returned to their original encampment and continued their march towards Suifu the next day.

A telegram from Chengtu, dated the 4th, despatched previously to yesterday's telegram announcing a Government victory, says that daily see-saw fighting is occurring fifteen miles north-east of Suifu. The Yunnanese fear to advance further, owing to the reports of the approach of large Government forces.

Rebels Fortify Suifu

The Yunnanese are placing guns on the hills around Suifu, to strengthen the defence and are allowing no boats to leave Suifu. The Governor's troops hold all the roads on three sides of Suifu and are reported to be attempting to secure control of the roads south of that town.

Strong forces have arrived at Nankihsien.

Chengtu, February 2.—There has been a small engagement seven miles north-east of Suifu, in which it is reported that the Szechuenese troops gained a success.

Another division of northern troops has passed Wanhsien and has been ordered to proceed to the west by forced marches. The Red Cross detachments from Tzeliutsing and Kiating are proceeding to the Suifu district.

Harbin, February 5.—The Chinese are celebrating the New Year in the old style, with fire-crackers, brilliant illuminations and a general holiday. The crowds are behaving in a very orderly manner.

During a theatrical performance, a Government orator, accompanied by a squad of soldiers, mounted the stage. He addressed the audience on the necessity of the restoration of a monarchy in China. His speech was received with dead silence.

The police tore down and burned some posters affixed to the street walls, relating to the progress of events in South China.

Order Within Two Months

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 3.—The citizens' convention will be convened for the second time in Peking about the middle of March. The session is expected to last several months. The principal duty is the discussion of the new monarchical constitution which at present is being prepared by a special committee. The open-

(Continued on Page 2)

DECIDE TREATY COVERS CASE OF THE s.s. APPAM

Only Question Remaining Is How Long She May Remain in Harbor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 5.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, has formally demanded the return of the Elder Dempster liner Appam to its owners.

The United States Government has decided in favor of the German contention that the Prusso-American treaty of 1828 governs the case of the s.s. Appam, but the interpretation of the terms of the treaty remains to be decided.

The sole question to be decided is how long the s.s. Appam is to be permitted to stay in Norfolk harbor. The Prusso-American treaty simply provides that Germany's prizes are entitled to come and go freely in American waters.

The Germans contend that the Appam can remain indefinitely, pending action by the German Prize Court.

Newport, February 4.—The passengers and crew of the s.s. Appam have gone to New York.

New York, February 6.—The Germans boast that nine commerce-raiders have been built and two are now in the Atlantic.

The captain of the steamer Corbridge is quoted as saying that the raider was a 25 knot boat and he saw the name "Ponga" on the chart-house "built in the Baltic 1914." He fears that the officers of the Clan Mactavish have been shot because their gun killed three Germans.

London, February 6.—It is stated that the German raider was specially fitted for mine-laying and had strewn mines before raiding the trade routes. The reason why no wireless calls were received from the vessels she attacked was because her wireless invariably jammed all distress signals.

THE STRAITS OF CORFU ARE CLOSED BY ALLIES

1,000 Killed in French Air Raid On Bulgar Camps; Has Deterrent Effect

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 6.—The allies have closed the Straits of Corfu.

Le Temps Athens correspondent wires that the French aeroplanes hovered over the enemy's camp at Petritch for twenty minutes.

A Bulgarian communique states that 470 men were killed in the Bulgarian camps and the total casualties were about 1,000.

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Bulgarian Government has demanded that the Sobranje (National Assembly) shall permit the arrest of thirteen of its members who are accused of accepting bribes from a French agent.

Salonica, February 6.—There is considerable friction between the Teutons and the Bulgarians on the question of an attack on Salonica. The Bulgarians are opposed to this, realising that they will have the lion's share and, therefore, heavy losses, which will compromise the military strength of Bulgaria as compared with her neighbors.

The Bulgarians also disfavor Zeppelin raids on Salonica, owing to the immediate and terrible reprisals inflicted on them by the French.

Requisition Troops To Hold Portuguese Warships in Check

Reuter's Service

Madrid, February 4.—There are reports of serious troubles in Portugal. Frequent bomb outrages and strikes are occurring at Lisbon and the surrounding towns and many troops have been sent on board the war-ships in the Tagus. Other troops have gone to the disaffected districts.

American Consul Lost On British Torpedoed Steamship

The Peninsular and Oriental liner, Persia, torpedoed in the Mediterranean with an estimated loss of life of 350 persons, and Robert Ney McNeely, American Consul at Aden, Arabia, who was lost when the steamer sank.

Artemis Torpedoed Before Crew Had Time To Get in Lifeboats

Assert Captain Was Bullied By Six German Destroyers; Inquiry Is Ordered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 4.—The torpedoing of the splendid tank motor-vessel Artemis was a most disgraceful affair. Six German destroyers bullied the Dutch steamer the whole night long, compelling the Captain to steam in all directions and to obey their slightest command.

Then the German commander brutally [illegible] that the Artemis had not obeyed [illegible] and torpedoed her before the crew had got into their boats.

The Dutch Government has ordered an inquiry into the Artemis incident.

VITOCHIETO AND ORTONA SHELLED BY AUSTRIANS

Only Do Slight Damage Before Driven Off By Coast Defence Batteries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 4.—An enemy cruiser and four torpedo-boats have bombarded San Vitochieto and Ortona, doing slight damage. The Italian coast batteries compelled the Austrian squadron to withdraw.

An official communique reports: On Wednesday night, the enemy, after damaging our positions at Col-di-Lana by showering hand-grenades, made a violent attack, but were completely repulsed. In the morning, our scouts examined the ground, without being molested and found that the enemy had suffered heavy losses.

The enemy made two night attacks in a thick fog, one on the Podgora height, west of Gorizia and one in the Sugana Valley, both of which were repulsed, with considerable losses to the enemy. Some prisoners were captured.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle..Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Mongara Feb. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19

Mails to Arrive:—

The London mail of December 24 left Hongkong on February 6, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow February 9, per P. and O. s.s. Namur.

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 8 and here on February 12. Left Saigon on February 6 at 5 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Hygiene and Heredity Are Topics of Medical Men Here

Preventive Medicine Discussed by Dr. Wu Lien-teh; Tells of China's Rules 700 B.C.

The many afflictions of China, and the hygienic and medical measures that must be used to cure this Job among nations were discussed yesterday at the first meeting of the National Medical Association of China at the Y.M.C.A. It was the first session of an organisation that is to make history for the country and the physicians gathered from all parts of China [illegible] importance of the occasion.

The conference was opened by the president, Dr. F. C. Yen, surgeon-in-chief of the Hunan-Yale hospital at Changsha. After calling the meeting to order he referred to the phenomenal growth of the association. He pointed out that when the organisation was formed last year there were little over 20 members and that now the membership was 240. The meeting then took up the matter of a constitution and by-laws and appointed subcommittees for finance, resolutions, constitution, public hygiene and education.

The first subject of the meeting was preventive medicine. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, medical adviser to the Foreign Office at Peking and director and chief medical officer of the Manchuria Plague Prevention Service, read a paper on how to live a healthy life. He said that China established her first medical statistics 1105 B. C. and that by 700 B. C. the thoroughly sound hygienic rules had been laid down: "To restrain yourself in all appetites," and "To be clean in house and person." It is a happy sign of the times that officials are taking a keen interest in the prevention of disease. He said that a hospital for infectious diseases had been opened at Peking last summer. Dr. Wu praised highly the work of the Chinese Red Cross Isolation Hospital of Shanghai. One reason for stagnation in China in the matter of health, he said, was that attention was being given to treating diseases after they had been contracted, instead of steps being taken to prevent the diseases in the first place. He pointed out that schools could do more by teaching the young in personal hygiene—taking advantage of the impressionable age when lasting habits for good or bad are most easily formed.

Advice to Young Couples

Dr. Ida Kahn, of Nangchang, also delivered an address full of good advice. She aimed her remarks especially at the young couple who are just starting out in married life. She advised them to build their house on a high place with an opening to the south and to take care that plenty of fresh air and sunshine could get into it. The family towel was ruthlessly attacked as a popular breeding place for deadly germs of every description. The habit of the whole family washing in the same water was also denounced. Dr. Kahn described difficulties she has had in combating disease caused by ignorance. She was once called in to treat a sick baby. She had to go through three rooms whose only ventilation was by the door of the first, before she got to the last room where the baby lay half smothered in quilts, with candles sending out more impurities.

Dr. H. J. Shu, health officer of Hankow, couldn't attend the meeting, but he sent along his address and it was read from the platform by the secretary. He told of the start that had been made in Hankow toward filling up ponds, a garbage system and vaccination. A price of one cent had been placed on the scalps of rats and careful watch was kept to see that they did not spread contagion about [illegible] last year for the first time in history, Hankow had been gone over systematically with an official vaccination. Twelve stations were placed about the city and during 120 days, 15,108 persons were vaccinated.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was the paper by Dr. Yen, the president, on the duty of the medical profession. He said:

Prevention Most Important

The prevailing idea among the Chinese is that the medical profession is for the sick only, the doctor is called in only when any member of the family is sick and that the medicine which he prescribes is the only agent he has to effect the cure. The modern conception of a doctor is quite different. Cure of diseases forms only a small share of his duty and medicine is becoming less and less important as a means to bring about the cure of all the diseases human beings are subjected to. Specific medicines have only been found to a handful of diseases, whereas with the majority of diseases, medicine alone has no absolute hold. A far greater and a more important duty of a doctor to the community is to preach the gospel of preventive medicine to keep everybody in good health rather than to cure them when they are sick. The radical revolution is based on the conviction that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The medical profession today includes among its members public-service workers, health officers, teachers and writers on hygiene, heads of sanatoria, physical directors, advisers to public health organizations, and medical inspectors of schools, factories, mines, and shops. Even in families their family physicians are often asked to keep the members well instead of curing them when they have fallen sick. Let me therefore try to show you some of the methods by which health and life may be conserved:—

First of all, health and life may be conserved through heredity. Health and vitality depend on two primary conditions, namely heredity and hygiene or conditions preceding birth and conditions during life. In other words, good health is partially inherited and partially acquired. A healthy physical and mental inheritance is in reality more to be deserved than wealth or title. A weak or defective child is one to be pitied, for he starts out in the race of life at a great handicap. It is well known that plants and animals may be

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANY YIELDS ON MORE POINTS IN LUSITANIA CASE

Still Halts at Admitting Act Was Illegal, However

EXPLAINS POSITION

Unwilling to Deprive Herself of Submarine As Weapon

WALL ST. ALARMED

Demands of America Not Yet Fully Satisfied; Berlin View

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 4.—President Wilson has returned to the White House. He immediately considered the Lusitania case. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has handed to Secretary of State Lansing Germany's latest communication on the subject.

New York, February 6.—Wall Street is apprehensive of complications arising between the United States and Germany and values fell sharply on publication of a statement that Berlin has refused to satisfy the American demands on the Lusitania incident completely.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that there is a better outlook for the settlement of the Lusitania dispute. Though the word "illegal," to which Germany objects, is not used in the communication Count Bernstorff has submitted to Secretary of State Lansing, it is believed to contain words to the effect that the killing of American citizens through the sinking of the Lusitania was without intent on the part of Germany because the destruction of the liner was an act of reprisal and Germany agrees that reprisals should not be applied to a neutral. Germany, therefore, regrets that American citizens were killed through the destruction of the Lusitania and offers reparation in the form of indemnity.

Amsterdam, February 5.—Herr Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview, stated that Germany positively declines to acquiese to the American demand that it should acknowledge the sinking of the Lusitania to be a violation of international law. He hoped that America would accept the alternative formula which Count Bernstorff had just presented, which omitted reference to the illegality of the deed.

Germany regarded the situation as serious and will go far to accommodate the United States, but she refused to deprive herself of her submarine weapons.

Berlin Has Reasonable Hope for Understanding

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 2.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: In connection with the alarming British reports about the nature of the German-American relations with regard to the Lusitania case it is now semi-officially stated in Berlin: "It is true that on Saturday, January 29, a telegraphic report from the German Ambassador in Washington was received in Berlin according to which it had been impossible so far to adjust the Lusitania case by friendly and verbal exchanges of views in a manner satisfactory to both sides. Today, however, an instruction has been transmitted to the German Ambassador by telegram which gives reasonable hope for a positive understanding.

A leading authority on international law has replied as to the legal side of the Lusitania question: "According to British reports the question is now whether Germany will admit officially that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal. In my opinion Germany cannot admit this as it would create a prejudice against her in the negotiations on the legal standing of submarine warfare which will take place after the war.

ZEPPELIN RAID CAUSES BRITISH TO CONSIDER CHANGING DEFENSE PLAN

To Abolish Division of Duty By War Office and Admiralty; Advocate Reprisals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—It is understood that the Government departments concerned are taking very active measures as a result of the recent Zeppelin raid. The War Office at present controls the defences of London and the Admiralty those of the rest of England. This division of duty is not likely to continue.

Letters to the papers state that the Zeppelins hung over the coast for a long time before they went inland. Lord Rosebery writes that "we have been too long passive and patient" and advocates reprisals.

The War Office, in a further statement on the Zeppelin raid announces that 26 men, 28 women and 7 children were killed and 48 men, 46 women and 7 children injured. It gives details of the damage done to industrial and commercial establishments, in order to show how unfounded is the claim that the economic life and military preparations of Great Britain can be affected by promiscuous bomb-dropping from air-ships wandering in the dark.

133 men, of whom 17 were soldiers, 90 women and 43 children have been killed in the 29 air-raids made on Great Britain since the outbreak of the war.

Military Damage Small

Serious damage was done to three breweries, three railway sheds, one engine-shed, one tube-factory, one lamp-factory and one blacksmith-shop and minor damage, such as the shattering of glass and of doors, occurred at a munition-factory, two iron-works, a crane-factory, a harness-factory, a railway grain-shed, a colliery and a pumping-station. No docks, granaries, munition factories or industrial establishments of any sort were damaged except those mentioned.

Some fifteen workmen's houses were damaged and a large number of small shops and dwelling-houses injured, some seriously and many slightly. Such detailed statements will not be issued in future, as it is inadvisable to inform the enemy of the results of these air-raids. This statement is given because the number of airships employed was larger than in any previous raid.

When it is remembered that 1,198 men, women and children perished in the sinking of the Lusitania alone, Zeppelin raids as a means of murdering innocent civilians must be, comparatively disappointing to their promoters.

The crew of the King Stephen only numbered 9 men. Though they only saw 20 men on top of the Zeppelin, they believe there were others, as they heard hammering. They thought that the Zeppelin would float for several hours.

Dutch Disable Zeppelin?

The L 19 had previously been reported as hit by Dutch gunners, while passing over the Island of Ameland, on Tuesday. Probably, it was the belated Zeppelin which left England at 5 o'clock in the morning and possibly it was then disabled and the Dutch gunners completed its destruction.

The crew of the King Stephen say that the crew of the L 19 offered them money if they would rescue them. When the trawler sailed away, they shouted: "Gott Strafe England!"

The steamer Franz Fischer was lying at anchor when she was sunk by a Zeppelin.

Grimsby, February 4.—Two naval vessels have made a complete search in the North Sea, but have found no signs of the L 19. It is presumed that she sank, the wind and sea having risen.

Amsterdam, February 6.—A German communique admits that the L 19 has not returned and says that a cruiser has been sent out to reconnoiter, but all her investigations proved fruitless. The communique proceeds to quote Reuter's account of the loss of the air-ship.

Count von Reventlow affirms that the Zeppelin L. 19, being evidently crippled, should have obtained asylum in Holland instead of being shot down. He contends that a crippled German warship would have been given protection in Dutch waters.

The German press raises a howl of indignation over the refusal of the crew of the trawler King Stephen to rescue the crew of the Zeppelin L 19. It says the latter could have been disarmed.

Yunnanese Badly Defeated; Lose 300

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of Parliament will probably take place in September.

Official Chinese circles believe that the revolt in Yunnan will be suppressed without serious fighting. It is believed that order will be restored within two months.

Peking, February 4.—In accordance with a new system of taxes the new salt taxes will soon be enforced. The duties to be levied on one picul of salt will be as follows: In Szechuen $1.50, in Shantung and in Manchuria $2, in Chihli, Honan, Kwangsi and Chekiang $2.50, in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Anhui and Kiangsu $3 and in Yunnan and Kweichow $4.

According to a report of the Ti-kuo-pao, the province of Yunnan is now surrounded by 100,000 Government troops under the chief command of General Tsao Kun and under the command of General Chang Ching-yao and General Ma Chi-tseng.

General Chang has arrived with two divisions in Chungking. In Luchow only one division is stationed composed of northern and Szechuen troops; General Ma Chi-tseng is camped with one division in Huangchow on the frontier of Hunnan and Kweichow from where he is to begin marching against Yunnan.

The Kwangsi troops under the command of General Lung Yu-kuang are marching into Yunnan via Po-seh.

Peking, February 7.—Wang Yi-tang, Civil Governor of Kirin, has telegraphed to the State Department and the Bureau of the Generalissimo, suggesting that proposals for establishing a federative state in China should be suppressed, as Chinese history shows that such a system was not fit for China. Wang is of opinion that these proposals are wilfully circulated by the rebel party.

Disperse Mongolian Rebels

The rumor that Mongolian insurgents are besieging Tatungfu, in the Province of Shansi, is officially denied. It is explained that the rebels in question, one thousand in number, have already been dispersed and order is restored.

According to semi-official reports, the Szechuen troops under the Command of General Feng Yu-hsiang have taken Lungtoushan, 40 li off Suifu, killing 500 rebels. The attacks against Suifu have begun.

Mr. Obata, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, who was recently appointed Consul-General in Mukden and who left for Tokio a few weeks ago, is again returning to Peking soon, having been appointed Councillor of the Legation.

According to Chinese official reports, the Government troops are now marching in strong forces towards Suifu, having defeated the Yunnan rebels in small engagements near Yanglinchiao and Lungtoushan. The Ti-kuo-pao, a monarchical paper, states that, according to various reports, Kweichow has been occupied by rebel troops under the command of Tai Kan.

It is reported from Hunan that the provincial troops of Kweichow have mutinied, looting Huanghsien and burning the yamen of the town. Loyal troops are marching against the mutineers.

A secret military conference was held in the Presidential Palace, yesterday, when the different reports about the state of affairs in South-West China were discussed.

M. Kosakov, Chief of the Department for East Asiatic Affairs in the Foreign Office in Petrograd and M. Krupensky, Russian Minister to Peking, were received in audience by Yuan Shih-k'ai last Friday.

The Official Situation

The following is an official telegram from Peking:

The government troops under the command of General Chang Ching-yao have already arrived at Chungking, and the government forces now in Chungking are strong enough to control the situation.

The Kwangsi troops under command of General Lu Yu-kuang have entered Yunnan from Hsi-Lung, and have occupied Lo-Ping which is 300 li from Kwangming. The Kwangtung troops, too, have entered Yunnan, marching towards Mengtse. The government troops in Hunan, planning to enter Yunnan through Kweichow, have arrived at Kwangchow. There is no misunderstanding between the government and the Kweichow troops.

Yang Tcheng's Position

Mr. Yang Tcheng has officially notified the Consular Body that he has been appointed by the government Special Envoy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. The news that this action was to be taken was printed in THE CHINA PRESS some time ago.

Explosion in Arsenal In a Berlin Suburb

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—According to German newspapers, an explosion in a small-arms factory at Halensee, a ward of Berlin, killed a workman, injured four more and did very great damage.

Hygiene and Heredity Topics

(Continued from Page 1)

greatly changed and developed through culture and selection. Take the instance of a fruit as peaches.

Heredity's Influence

Shanghai at one time was famous for its peaches, but its quality is deteriorating every year and the peaches we now find are small and worm-eaten. On the other hand, Japan who obtained the first seed from Shanghai through careful cultivation and selection is now producing peaches many times larger than ours and free from worms. Breeders of race horses will tell you that careful selection of good horses to breed alone will produce good future race horses. Even crime has definitely been shown to be capable of transmission from father to son. In the well known Juke family, it has been shown in 75 years, from a single criminal, out of an offspring of 1200 descendants, that

310 were professional paupers,
50 were prostitutes
7 ,, murderers
60 ,, habitual thieves
130 ,, common criminals

The total estimated loss to the Government for cost of prosecution, expenses in maintaining jail, hospital and asylum is over $1,300,000.

In some countries, or rather in certain sections, laws have been passed prohibiting marriages among criminals, paupers and the feeble-minded.

The same trend, said the speaker, is found to be true on the other side. In illustrious families great intellectual ability and moral worth have been passed through generations. Take for instance the Darwin family where in four generations no less than 6 scientists of the first rank were produced in the family (Erasmus, Charles, George, Horace, Francis Darwin, and Francis Galton). If heredity plays such an important part in the physical make-up of offspring how absolutely important it is for every man and woman to know the laws governing heredity. In China parents who arrange matches for their children often take great consideration as to the rank, wealth, and standing, leaving the physical considerations entirely neglected. A time-honored law to prohibit marriages between near relatives has been adhered to yet how many unhealthful marriages exist in China every day due to ignorance on the part of the general public?

Dr. Yen then attacked the patent medicines, showing how many injurious concoctions that are being driven out of other countries find a ready sale here. He referred to one that was having a great sale with the native stores. It guaranteed to put the bound feet of women back to their original shapes.

Last night the women doctors and wives of local members gave a reception at the International Institute, No. 290 Avenue Joffre. Visiting members of the association are the guests of local members of the Y.M.C.A. The sessions of the conference will end with the election of officers Saturday morning.

KRUPPS AT SHAVLI

Force Russian Inhabitants and French Prisoners to Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 6.—The Germans have established a branch of Krupp's at Shavli, in Courland. The Russian inhabitants of the town and a number of French prisoners are being compelled to work there.

ADMIRAL POHL RETIRED?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—It is officially announced in the German newspapers that the Order of the Red Eagle is conferred on Admiral Pohl, who was appointed a year ago to the command of the High Seas Fleet, in succession to Admiral von Ingenohl. Presumably, this indicates that Admiral Pohl has also been removed from this command.

BRITISH ARMY CONTROL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The announcement in the Gazette by which the Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall be "responsible for issuing the orders of the Government regarding military operations" is hailed with satisfaction as extending the powers and privileges of the new Chief, General Sir W. R. Robertson.

Young Turks Ruling By Reign of Terror

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, February 6.—The Young Turks have created a reign of terror at Constantinople.

New Hudson Super-Six Arrives in Shanghai

Markt and Co. Selling Car That Caused Sensation at New York Motor Show

Markt and Company are offering to the public an aristocrat of the motor world in the new Hudson Super-Six. This car was one of the sensations of the great motor show held recently at the Grand Central Palace in New York.

Its special feature is the new motor which develops a vast amount of power though it is no larger than the one used in last year's models. In addition to its mechanical features, the design of the Super-Six is the perfection of beauty and elegance.

The new seven-passenger Hudson Super-Six is not merely a new model with minor refinements. It is an absolute upheaval of all present impressions and beliefs regarding motors, and particularly six-cylinder motors. Even the rumor of the new Hudson car has for months kept motordom on edge. But the wildest rumor was tame compared to the truth. Its builders claim that the Super-Six begins a revolution and there seems every reason to anticipate that their belief is well founded. The heart of the new Hudson Super-Six lies in the motor, in which is comprehended a new invention of Hudson engineers. The motor is patented, and the name Super-Six is registered so that the full benefit of the discovery belongs solely to the Hudson Company and to owners of Hudson cars.

The motor is no larger than last year's motor, 3½ by 5 inches, but the power has been increased by 80%. The best power heretofore effectively produced by a six cylinder motor of this capacity was about 45 horse power. The new Hudson Super-Six effectively uses 76 horse power. Yet the new motor is strictly conventional in every feature. It is simply an advance on the present type of standard motor, with the addition of the new discovery of the Hudson engineers. This utilizes more of the developed power. The motor develops about 84 horse power as in old type sixes, but owing to its absolute smoothness and lack of vibration, less than 8 horse power is consumed within the motor itself, leaving the immense margin of 76 horse power to be utilized in driving the car.

The Super-Six in an official test on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway under the rules and supervision of the American Automobile Association has broken all stock car records up to 100 miles. This was done with a real "stock" car. No change was made in compression, in pistons, in valves, camshaft, oiling system, timing or in any other respect. The car was not only standard in all details, but it had a full 7-passenger body and equipment.

WIRELESS TO WEST INDIES

Dutch Anxious For Communication With United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 4.—During a debate in the First Chamber on foreign affairs the establishment of wireless communication between the Dutch Indies and America was urged.

KUT RELIEF FORCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The special correspondent of the British press at Basra, wiring on the 2nd, says that the spell of rainy weather has passed and the mud is drying up. The relief force is in good condition and is now encamped.

Apart from the weather, which was only comparable to the worst experienced in France in the winter of 1914, the troops have suffered peculiar disabilities, as, owing to the flatness of the country, they are exposed to rifle fire at 2,000 yards when attacking. Now, owing to the recent halt, the conditions are assimilating to those in France. Communication trenches have been cut and operations at present are confined to desultory sniping and artillery fire.

BELGIAN EXECUTED

Others, Including Women, Imprisoned on Treason Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 4.—The Telegraaf states that a Belgian was executed on January 4 for war-treason and that other persons, including women, were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude ranging from 15 years to two years.

RUSSIAN MEAT FAST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The Russian Government has ordered two meat fast-days a week. A reduction in the soldiers' rations is also proposed.

ITALY NETS £105,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 4.—The subscriptions to the national war loan total £105,000,000.

ANDREW FISHER SEES KING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, had a long audience with the King today.

WILSON CERTAIN TO RUN AGAIN IN U. S. IN 1916

All Doubt About His Willingness Has Been Dispelled

Indianapolis, Ind., January 6.—All doubt about President Wilson's willingness to accept a renomination, notwithstanding the one-term plank in the Democratic platform, was removed late this afternoon when authority came direct from the White House to place the president's name on the ballot to be voted at Indiana's first primary election to be held in March.

A petition signed by more than 500 Indiana voters and requesting that Wilson's name go on the presidential ballot was filed with the secretary of state after both Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, and Thomas Pence, secretary of the Democratic national committee, had called James H. Fry, deputy auditor of the state, over the long distance telephone and authorized him to act as a representative of the president in filing the petition in his behalf.

Tomorrow was the last day of grace for fling the petition.

Indorsement for Wilson

Jacksonville, Fla, Jaunary 6.—The state Democratic executive committee today indorsed President Wilson for re-election and announced that delegates to the national convention would be chosen in primaries to be held June 6.

His Policies Win There

New Orleans, La., January 5.—Complete returns received here tonight from nine out of the ten counties of the Fifth Congressional District in Mississippi show that Judge W. W. Venable of Meridian has been returned a winner by an estimated plurality of about 900.

The President's preparedness program was made the chief issue in the fight, and Senator Varaman's opposition to the President's plan was earnestly voiced by one of the candidates, W. H. Joyner, priyate secretary to the late Congressman Witherspoon.

Judge Venable was an out-spoken advocate of the preparedness program, and it was conceded by all six of the candidates that the results would hinge on this issue.

The returns shows that Joyner was second in the race. He captured all of the anti-Wilson votes. He attacked the Wilson foreign and Mexican policies.

CREDIT FOR RUMANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—A telegram from Bukharest states that the Rumanian Minister of Finance has introduced a Bill authorising a supplementary military credit of £8,000,000.

TROUBRIDGE IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—Admiral Troubridge has arrived in London, from Servia.

Yu-Yuen Road

We have for sale some of the choicest building lots on Yu-Yuen Road, varying in size from 2 to 10 mow and in price according to location. We shall be pleased to show you these and other lots at your convenience.

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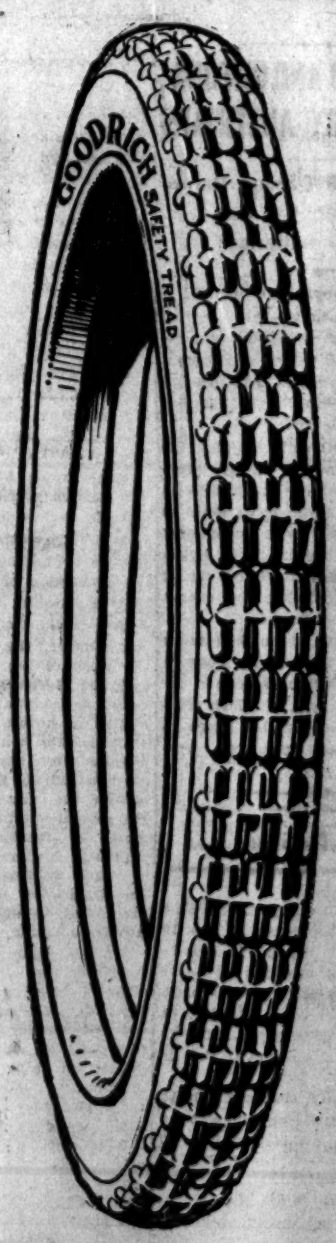

Do You Know How Much You are Spending per Mile for Tyres?

If you have gotten right down to the bottom of the matter you have found an amazing difference in the mile-cost of different makes of Tyres. For it is AVERAGE that counts. You will not stick to a Tyre that flashes out with a phenomenal record here and then falls down on the next dozen sets. Methodical investigation by some of the biggest Tyre users has shown that

GOODRICH
SAFETY TREAD
TYRES

will, day in and day out, give you greatest mileage, with least tyre troubles and repairs.

And they should. It is no more than every car-owner expects of the Largest Rubber Factory in the world. The Tyre built with Goodrich Methods—Goodrich Rubber Knowledge and Goodrich Principles—assures you the Tyre that is

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AUSTRIAN AERIAL HERO MAKES SEA-RESCUE OF HIS FALLEN COMRADES

Under Heavy Fire He Descends To Ocean and Picks Up Two Men

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES

Berlin and Vienna Report Successes on All Fronts; Italians Driven Back

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 2.—Western theater.—The enemies' artillery is very active in several districts of the Champagne, east of Saint Die and in the Vosges. Lens has again been shelled.

A big French aeroplane was shot down by the German artillery south-west of Chauny; the aviators were wounded and captured.

Eastern theater.—South of Kuchekavolja on the Weselucha between the Stochod and the Styr German troops attacked and annihilated a strong Russian detachment.

Balkan theater.—German aviators observed large fires in the harbor of Salonica evidently caused by the German airship attack.

Berlin, February 3.—Western theater.—The enemy's artillery in Flanders actively replied to the German shelling of the enemy's position on a large front.

North-west of Hulluch the Germans occupied two craters blasted by the British before the German front.

In the Neuville district the enemy during the afternoon strongly increased their artillery fire.

In other sections of the front also there was a strong artillery fire.

In the Argonnes hand grenade engagements occurred.

In the Peronne district German flyers brought down one British and one French battle aeroplane; three of the aviators are dead; a French observer was severely wounded.

Berlin, February 4.—Western theater.—The crater occupied by the Germans north-west of Hulluch has been filled up again by further British blastings. Lively fighting with hand grenades has occurred at Loos and Neuville.

The enemy's artillery has been active at several places of the front especially in the Argonnes.

South of Mark a French undamaged aeroplane has fallen into German hands. The pilot had lost his way.

Balkan theater.—German aviators have observed large conflagrations in the Vardar-valley south of the Greek frontier and in the port of Salonica.

February 5.—Western theater.—A light British advance south of La Bassee Canal has been repulsed. A French hand-grenade attack, prepared by mine-throwing, south of the Somme, broke down before the German artillery fire.

The French opened a heavy artillery fire in the afternoon against a part of the Argonnes front. A French mine was exploded on Vaquoise height, in the East Argonnes; the damage caused to the German saps is only slight.

The German artillery extensively shelled the enemy position on the Vosges front between Diedolshausen and Sulzern.

Eastern theater.—A German airship attacked the Dunaburg fortifications.

February 6.—Western theater.—Small British detachments which tried to advance west of Messines and south of La Basee Canal have been repulsed.

The French sprang some mines at Berry-au-Bac, on the heights of Combres and Priest forest, but without any special success.

A British biplane was forced to descend near Bapaume, the occupants being taken prisoners.

Vienna, January 31.—The situation in Montenegro and in the Scutari district is invariably calm. The attitude of the inhabitants leaves nothing to be desired.

Vienna, February 2.—Russian theater.—The Russians were forced by mine attacks to withdraw from the foremost trenches of Bonore near the bridgehead of Uszlesko.

There were patrol engagements at other places on the north-eastern front.

Italian theater.—The attacks of an Italian battalion west of Regnano in the Sugana valley were repulsed.

The enemy's saps on the slope of the Col di Lana were taken in a hand-to-hand fight and were blown up.

There were artillery duels on the Isonzo front.

Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops have advanced and reached without fighting the southern bank of the river Nat.

Vienna, February 3.—The Admiralty reports: Durazzo was attacked on January 25 by three, on the 27th by two and on February 1 by three Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes. They especially attacked the tents of the camp near the town with destructive success. All aeroplanes returned safely in spite of heavy fire from the land batteries and the men-of-war.

On February 2 Valona was shelled by three aeroplanes. One of the aeroplanes was hit twice in the motor and was compelled to descend to the sea.

The commander of the group, Naval Lieutenant Konyovic, went down to the sea in order to render assistance although the sea was rough on account of a storm raging. He succeeded in taking over both officers from the damaged aeroplane in spite of the batteries of Saseno opening a violent fire on him and although two destroyers approached at full speed.

He disabled the damaged aeroplane completely and managed to rise in time with the two rescued officers and to return safely to the Gulf of Cattaro after a flight of 220 kilometers.

Russian theater.—A Russian attack against our advanced positions north-east of Bojan failed. On the East Galician and Volhynian front, aeroplanes are very active on both sides.

A Russian air-squadron threw six bombs on Buczacz, killing two inhabitants and wounding several others. Another Russian aeroplane threw a bomb north-east of Luck, wounding three Russian prisoners. An Austro-Hungarian air squadron successfully bombarded the districts west of Gortkov and north of Zbaraz.

Italian theater.—There has been lively artillery fire at several places on the Italian front. At the Tolmein bridge-head, the Austro-Hungarians enlarged their positions at Santa Lucia by sapping. Numerous dead and much war material were found in the trenches left by the enemy.

Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarian vanguards have reached the districts west of Kruja in Albania.

February 4.—Russian theater.—An Austro-Hungarian air squadron bombarded the Russian halting-place at Schumsk, east of Kemencz. Numerous houses are on fire.

Italian theater.—Lively artillery duels have occurred on the coast front and at various places of the Carinthian and Tyrol fronts. The Duimo castle has been partially destroyed by Italian artillery.

At the Tolmein bridge-head, the Italians, after the last Austro-Hungarian enterprises, withdrew to the slopes west of the road Cigini-Selo.

Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarians have occupied Kruja, in North Albania; their vanguards have reached the river Ishmi.

February 4.—The Admiralty reports: A squadron of cruisers heavily damaged the railway stations of Ortona and San Vito Chietino, on the Italian east coast. Several depots, one factory in the neighborhood of these places and one swimming crane were damaged.

The railroad bridge across the river Ariello, north of Ortona, was destroyed. After the shelling, conflagrations were noticed near San Vito. The cruisers returned unmolested.

The official quotations on the Berlin Exchange for foreign exchange rates were as follows: New York, 5.39—5.41; Holland, 230¾—231¼; Denmark, 149¾—150¼; Sweden, 150¼—150¾; Norway, 149⅞—150⅝; Switzerland, 103⅝—103⅞; Austria-Hungary, 68,8—68,9; Rumania, 84⅝—85⅛; Bulgaria, 76¾—77¾.

His Majesty the Emperor on his birthday conferred upon the Sultan the rank of a Prussian Field Marshal General, expressing to him at the same time his admiration for the Turkish army.

The French report that Walter Wasseter, arrested by the French in Crete, is an agent of Krupp, is a pure invention.

The foreign press reported a short time ago repeatedly that Dr. John M. West of Baltimore, who is residing in Berlin, had been consulted by the Emperor for the concerous condition of his larynx. Interviewed by a reporter of the Deutscite Ueberseedienst, Dr. West stated:

Firstly I am no specialist for cancer as stated. My medical occupation is chiefly the treatment of maladies of the nose in connection with the eyes. Therefore I could not have been consulted as highest authority on cancer. Secondly, I have never treated the German Emperor. Thirdly, I have never, as reported, communicated with anybody verbally or in writing on this subject. Fourthly, the untruth of the report regarding the Emperor must be apparent not only for the medical world, but also for laymen; a patient suffering from such an advanced illness of the larynx as reported, has to stop either in bed or at least in his room. The Emperor, however, travels from one battlefield to the other as only a healthy person can do. Fifthly, the whole report is a malevolent attempt to mislead public opinion."

The Deutsch-Asiatische-Gesellschaft in Berlin has voted funds for the geographical exploration of the Chinese province of Shansi. The execution of the plan, which is quite ready, however, has to be postponed owing to the war.

Constantinople reports that the Turkish Crown Prince Yussuf Izzedin Effendi (born October 9, 1857) in consequence of an illness from which he had suffered for some time, committed suicide in the palace of Zingirly Koyubi by opening the arteries of his left arm.

The production of steel in Germany has amounted to:

	1914-Tons	1915-Tons
During	14,946,212	13,187,610
Last 5 months	3,949,560	5,903,916

An Austro-Hungarian submarine stopped in the Adriatic Sea the former Norddeutsche Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert. This steamer was captured by the British at the beginning of the war and later on placed at the disposal of the Italians who hoisted the Italian flag and transported on her 300 Servian refugees. The Austro-Hungarian submarine which stopped the Koenig Albert called by wireless a destroyer which towed the prize to Boche di Cattaro.

The Austro-Hungarian Press Headquarters call attention to the incorrect Italian Headquarters report of January 28 which states that the Austro-Hungarians after preparation by heavy artillery three times stormed against the Italian positions on the Little Javoreszk, but that they had been repulsed finally. The Austro-Hungarian Press Headquarters gives the following exact description of the attack: The Austro-Hungarians directed a concentrated artillery fire against the Italian positions south of Javorezsk. After the destruction of their positions the rest of the Italians fled. After sunset a small detachment advanced "in order to catch those

(Continued on Page 4)

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for the Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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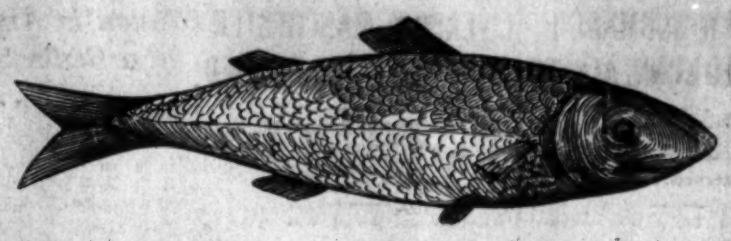


"Variety is Charming"

It is very monotonous always to sit down to the same kind of food. Year in and year out the local markets offer for sale the same varieties of provisions. It is only natural that a change of menu should be desired.

If you want such a change, why not pay a visit to

(or send your cook or telephone No. 1899)

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

where you can obtain all sorts of the

BEST TABLE DELICACIES

either raw, cooked, pickled, or fried

The same remarks apply to fruit. If you want fresh jam, you cannot procure any fruit from the market in the winter for that purpose, but at

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

There has just been received a quantity of

FRESH CRANBERRIES AND REDBERRIES

From which the finest Jams, Jellies, Compotes, and Salads can be made.

You are in the habit of visiting or sending to the market every day, but we only ask you to call once a week and inspect our fresh supplies.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store

768, Broadway (near Chaufoong Road). 'Phone 1899

CAMERAS REPAIRED

Expert workmanship, quick service.

Burr 2 Broadway

Cold Weather Is Here

A good cup of cocoa will fortify you against the cold, but you must make it properly.

RECIPE

¶ Use a good, rich cocoa. For each quart (4 cups) of cocoa, allow 4 even teaspoons cocoa and 6 teaspoons sugar; 3 cups boiling water; 1 cup Carnation Cream and ½ teaspoon salt. Mix cocoa and sugar in a cup. Have water boiling. Heat the cocoa pot by allowing hot water to stand in it a few minutes. Heat Carnation Cream by standing a cupful in basin of hot water for five minutes or more. Pour a little boiling water into cup of cocoa and sugar, to dissolve them. Pour into cocoa pot, add remainder of water, boiling hot, then the hot Carnation and salt, and serve at once.

You don't know how good cocoa can be until you

Use Carnation Cream

For Sale Everywhere

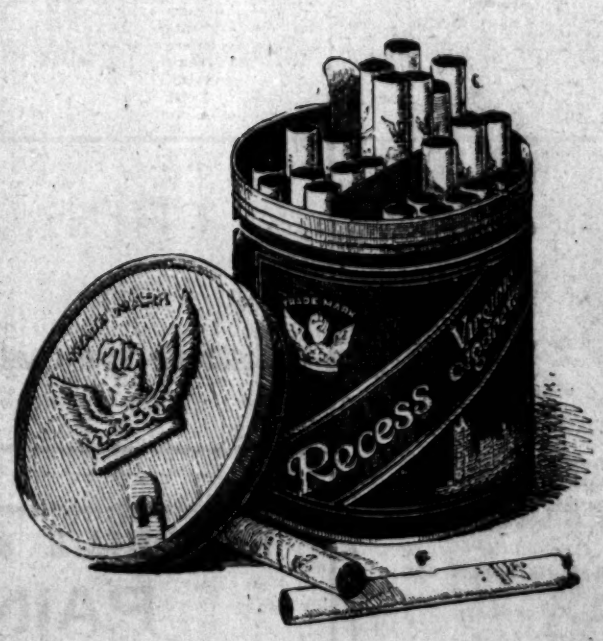
The Robert Dollar Co.

Agents

Union Building, Corner of Bund and Canton Road

"Recess" —

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Size Cigarette



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TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

With Electric Radiators

Nearly the whole of the electrical energy is converted into heat, consequently the efficiency is a maximum which closely approaches the ideal, for the heat can only be dissipated in the room in which the heater is placed. No electric heater should be placed before an open chimney, or a large proportion of the useful heat will ascend and be lost, as in the case of coal fires, where the loss from this cause is often as much as 50 to 60 per cent.

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TELLS HOW SUBMARINE CAPTURED KONIG ALBERT

Hydroplane Discovered The Vessel and Gave Signal To Undersea Vessel

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 5.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: An Austro-Hungarian submarine captured the Italian steamer Konig Albert, formerly belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which had been captured by the British and turned over by them to the Italians. The Koenig Albert had gone to San Giovanni di Medua to transport 300 Servian refugees. It was discovered there by an Austro-Hungarian hydroplane and was then captured outside the harbor by the submarine.

Protect your Throat against Germ Attack

—because germs make your throat sore, and render you liable to dangerous infectious diseases like Influenza and Diphtheria.

Therefore you should suck Formamint Tablets, which safeguard you against such risks by killing all disease-germs in your mouth and throat.

Formamint
THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

The above micro-photographs show the result of an experiment made by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous bacteriologist. Two glass plates, covered with "agar jelly," a substance on which germs thrive, were exposed in a railway-carriage. One (the lower plate) was also treated with saliva from a person who had sucked four Formamint Tablets. All germs on this plate were destroyed, while they grew abundantly on the other plate (the higher one), which had not been treated with Formamint. Thus, when you suck Formamint, all disease-germs in your mouth and throat are quickly destroyed.

Dr. Hopkirk writes in his book, "Influenza": "In Formamint Tablets we possess the best means of preventing (and curing) infective processes in the mouth and throat."

Signor Caruso writes: "I have found Formamint very beneficial for the throat."

Get a bottle of Formamint in readiness for your next attack of Sore Throat. You will like its flavour and its cleansing, refreshing effect on your mouth-cavity.

Write for a Free Booklet.

All Chemists sell Formamint in bottles of 50 tablets, and it is entirely British made. The nature and uses of the preparation are fully described in an interesting booklet, "Hints on Sore Throat," which can be obtained free of charge from The Sanatogen Co. (China), P.O. Box 273, Shanghai.

LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER AND SHEFFIELD BOMBED

German Official Report Of Most Recent Zeppelin Raid On Britain

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 5.—The German Admiralty reports: During the night from January 31 to February 1 a German airship squadron dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on and near the docks, harbor and factories of Liverpool and Birkenhead; further, on the ironworks and blast furnaces of Manchester, on the blast furnaces and factories of Nottingham and Sheffield and finally on a large number of industrial establishments on the Humber and near Great Yarmouth. At all places a great effect was observed. There were big explosions and violent fires. On the Humber one battery was silenced. The airships were strongly fired at from all places but were not hit. In spite of all enemy efforts all airships returned safely.

The German newspapers in commenting upon the attacks of the Zeppelin squadron on England say that the English would of course raise again an outcry against the barbaric German attacks on open cities and against the murder of women and children if these should be the victims of this most important military action.

The newspapers point out that Birkenhead is a chief place for building British men-of-war. Liverpool is the chief port of entry and the chief depot for American munitions of war at the mouth of the river Mersey and besides is a fortress. Manchester has big store houses for cotton which according to British conception is war contraband.

In Nottingham ammunition and barbed wire and in Sheffield ammunition for big guns are manufactured. Great Yarmouth contains a great amount of small armored ships for hunting down submarines.

Amsterdam reports details of the last Zeppelin raid which caused a wild terror and great excitement among the population of Manchester, Nottingham and Sheffield. Nobody had cared for the warnings, as it had been thought impossible for the Zeppelins to travel as far as that.

An incendiary bomb, dropped into an ammunition factory in Nottingham, caused a panic, so that work had to be stopped. The sheds destined for military purposes were burned down in Sheffield. The batteries on the Humber caused great damage by their fire; many persons were hit as the shells fired by the batteries dropped on groups of workmen watching the Zeppelins.

The worst damage was caused on the Humber and at Nottingham. At all places where bombs had been dropped the public were not admitted. All reports about damage were forbidden.

Austrian Aerial Hero Makes Sea-Rescue

(Continued from Page 3)

Italians who had not yet fled." The detachment returned with a captain and 30 Bersaglieri belonging to three different companies of the 12th regiment.

The British and French newspapers insist that the British and French troops pursue the German troops which may cross the frontier of Spanish New Guinea. The Spanish Government has declared already that it is able to maintain the Spanish neutrality without assistance. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that Germany has no intention to give the Spanish Government any trouble and that all preparations would be made by such troops to become interned and disarmed. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues: "The future will show whether Britain and France will dare to violate the Spanish neutrality in the same way as the Greek neutrality."

Major Moraht in his weekly review in the Berliner Tageblatt writes: "Lloyd George's assertion as to the superiority of the ammunition supply of the Entente on the western front is absolutely unfounded. When Lloyd George further declares that for England the war is only beginning, it is well for him to be reminded that this phrase already has been heard several times since the war began from Churchill as well as from Asquith and Kitchener; now it is apparently Lloyd George's turn."

Major Moraht affirms that the utmost the British will be able to do is to refill the losses caused by casualties, since the British, according to their own figures, have lost 400,000 men at the western front alone. It is assured that the British units are not any more in their full war strength and that the number of soldiers composing one battalion is to be reduced to two companies. The tactical successes obtained by the Germans at the west front near Neuville and south of the Somme have shown that the French assertions about the inferior numbers of German troops did not impede the Germans from attacking the Allies successfully.

In Albania the enemy are concentrating on Durazzo where Essad Pasha is entrenched with the rest of the Montenegrin and Servian armies and on the Valona front where the Italians pretend that they will advance to Southern Albania. Major Moraht considers that the principal difficulties hampering a quick advance of the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces are not caused by the enemy's resistance but by the marshy districts, impracticable roads and the climate.

The Vatican paper Osservatore Romano in a leader signed by its chief editor emphatically denies the fantastic rumors spread in the foreign press about alleged statements of the Holy Father with regard to a war indemnity for Belgium and the re-establishment of Belgian independence.

The special correspondents of the newspapers wire from Cettinje that practically the whole country has laid down arms already. Most of the people were glad that the sufferings had come to an end. In Cettinje there are at present a great number of Balkan leaders, statesmen and other representative people, the Montenegrin delegates Matanowitsch, Radulowitsch and Janko, the former Minister of Finance, Yergowitsch, the Court Marshal Ramadanowitsch and Generals Becir, Pejanowitsch and Wesowitsch, Major Lompar, the former Albanian Minister of the Interior Akiff-Pasha and the Turkish General, Said-Pasha.

The Montenegrin Ministers Radulowitsch and Popowitsch declared that they had advised King Nicholas to leave the country as otherwise he probably would be made prisoner. They further declared that the actual Montenegrin Government in Cettinje, consisting of Radulowitsch, Popowitsch and General Wesowitsch, is entitled to conclude peace as they have taken over the Government in accordance with the constitution and with the consent of the King.

Prince Mirko is staying on his country estate, Krusewatsch, near Podgoritza; Austro-Hungarian sentries are guarding his doors.

In Cettinje there is also the Albanian Chief, Prenk Bid-Doda, a broad-shouldered, tall man, addressed by his followers as "Your Highness." He is delighted with the turn events have taken. He states that the sympathies of the Catholic Albanians, formerly divided between the Italians and Austro-Hungarians, are now entirely with the Austro-Hungarians while the Mohammedan Albanians obviously always favored the Turks and their allies.

The Montenegrin population continues to be unanimously hostile towards the Italians although, during recent months, the country was flooded with Italian agents who maintained a ubiquitious agitation in the cafes and on the market places.

The Montenegrins object to the Italian expansionists who want Italian domination on the Adriatic although more than a half of its shores are inhabited by Slavs. The Montenegrins are circulating all sorts of rumors against the Italians and affirm that the Italians kept back several million kilograms worth of flour sent by France for the Montenegrins.

Podgoritza is full of Servian refugees, who partly in motor cars, partly on foot, are travelling to Cattaro. The Servians criticise their own Government severely for having induced the citizens to travel in the middle of winter with the soldiers over the wild and inhospitable mountains, where thousands of women and children perished.

The newspaper correspondents affirm that the Albanian guerilla leader, Issa Boletinatsch, has fallen in the fights near Scutari. The police there had already begun before the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian troops to disarm the male population and had sent the Albanian police into the Albanian quarters. The two sons of Boletinatsch refused to lay down their arms but followed the policemen to the police station where one of them shot down with his revolver two policemen. In the ensuing fight Boletinatsch and his two sons were killed. The fight extended to the streets. A few Albanians took possession of the cemetery, from where they opened fire. When the Austro-Hungarians entered the town they immediately suppressed all riots.

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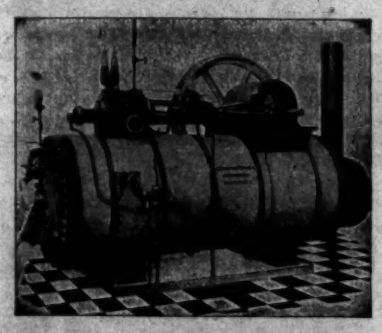

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Export Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer....	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

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TRIUMPH CAPTURES KIANGWAN CHAMPIONS

Defeats Beaconsfield In Easy Fashion; Capercailzie Pays Big Dividend

A cloudy sky, the bitterest of winds and another day's rain on the course certainly did not make yesterday an ideal day for the Kiangwan races and so it was only the genuine lovers of racing who put in an appearance. Still, even at that, there was a fair attendance.

There was attraction enough for anyone who wanted sport. To lead off with, there was the Champions, with Triumph again up against Beaconsfield and a bunch of "Isms" and "Lands," besides the mighty Black Diamond, to give hope to those punters who go hunting for outsiders.

Triumph got all his own back and beat the Shanghai crack as badly as ever Beaconsfield beat him and it may be taken for sure now that, if Triumph is up with the leaders at the last quarter and does not have to make an effort to get there, he can win any race. The pony does that last dash in simply wonderful style.

Mr. Stewart made the mistake he so seldom does of keeping Beaconsfield too close in hand and Triumph romped away down the straight, to win in the easiest fashion.

The race for the Ladies Purse gave a popular and clever win to Mr. Burkill, on Eastland and Mr. Morriss, riding his own pony, had an easy victory with Ashfield in the Trial Steeplechase.

Though he only scored one win, it was a great day for that patient jockey, Mr. W. Hill. With Ridey Boy a raging favorite, under Mr. Burkill, he took its erstwhile stable companion Bonnie Boy out and rode the head off the other, though he could not catch the outsider Perturbation. He nursed Rubicon nicely into a place for the steeplechase, forced Shaugraun somehow or other into second for the New Year Stakes and capped it all by riding the gigantic Capercailzie to a win in the last race, thereby earning that faithful crowd who never desert him—and which includes so many wearers of the kimono—$109 for the win and $27.80 for a place.

Another freak of the pari-mutuel has to be recorded. In two races there was such a rush for the three placed horses that the club paid back five dollars each and could not make their percentage.

And how's this for luck? One man had $5, a friend was cleaned out. The fiver went on Triumph and of the winnings the penniless one borrowed $10, bought the winning ticket on the seventh race and ditto on the last, netting $5,000. The lender concentrated on Capercailzie and, though envious, wasn't unhappy about his capital rising from $5 to $200.

The results follow;

1.—The Kiangwan Grand Stand Stakes.—One and quarter miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Day's grey Northland, Mr. C. R. Burkill	155	1
Mr. Perchang's grey Mechanism, Mr. H. F. Hu	150	2
Mr. Cloud's grey Galloway, Mr. J. Liou	153	3

Also ran:—How Much, Monarchism, Tweedledee, Bonbon, and Fuji.

1½ lengths; 2 lengths. Time 2.51 3-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $7.90. Places, 1st $5.30, 2nd $9.50, 3rd $8.10.

Cash sweep: 1st ticket No. 141, 2nd 88, 3rd 99.

2.—The Mongolian Plate.—One and a quarter miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Bedfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	162	1
Mr. Perchang's bay Mohammedanism, Mr. F. R. Vida	158	2
Mr. Bainfield's grey Silver Ring, Mr. Johnstone	150	3

Also ran:—The Only Way, Southland and Yodo.

Many lengths; many lengths. Time 2.57 2-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $13.60. Places, 1st $5, 2nd $5, 3rd $5.

Cash sweep: 1st ticket No. 259, 2nd 55, 3rd 154.

3.—The Ladies' Purse.—One and a quarter miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Day's brown Eastland, Mr. C. R. Burkill	154	1
Mr. Three Stars' bay Anticipation, Mr. Heard	152	2
Mr. Perchang's grey Magnetism, Mr. F. R. Vida	154	3

Also ran:—Throwaway, Railway, and Tweedledee.

2 lengths; ½ length. Time 2.55 4-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win $15.40. Places, 1st $6.30, 2nd $18.70, 3rd $5.80.

Cash sweep: 1st ticket No. 301, 2nd 164, 3rd 21.

4.—The Kiangwan New Year Stakes.—One and a half miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	153	1
Mr. Jeddun's grey Shaugraun, Mr. W. Hill	150	2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' dun The Trader, Mr. Johnstone	165	3

Also ran:—Sir Nigel, Milkway, No Race, Riff-raff, Perhaps, Dawn, and Westland.

Three lengths; one length. Time 3.32 3-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win $7.60. Places, 1st $5.60, 2nd $21.80, 3rd $6.70.

Cash sweep: 1st ticket No. 405, 2nd 182, 3rd 227.

5.—The Kiangwan Consolation Cup. One and quarter miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Permy's black Perturbation, Mr. Johnstone	150	1
Mr. Neville's grey Bonnie Boy, Mr. W. Hill	158	2
Mr. Blix's grey Ridey Boy, Mr. C. R. Burkill	158	3

Also ran:—Dumfries, Swanee, Formosa, Baptism, Hey Presto, late Ye Prestidigitator, Evergreen, Automaton, The Giddy Bird, The Raider and Cardington.

Half length; three lengths. Time 2.54.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $59.30. Places, 1st $14.40, 2nd $8.70, 3rd $6.00.

Cash sweep: 1st ticket No. 244, 2nd 366, 3rd 417.

6.—The Kiangwan Champion Sweepstakes.—Value $1,000. 2nd Pony $300. 3rd Pony $100, if 5 or more starters. Forced entry for all Winners of flat races at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $10. 1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Z. L's. grey Triumph, Mr. J. Liou	152	1
Mr. H. Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	158	2
Mr. Foh Sing's black Black Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone	164	3

Also ran:—Magnetism, Northland, Tweedledum, Eastland and Loofield.

Two lengths; many.—Time, 2.52.

Pari-mutuel: For win $26.20. Places, 1st $5, 2nd $5, 3rd $5.

Champion Sweepstake Ticket Nos.

Loofield	1128
Mohammedanism	1452
Black Diamond	1806
Beaconsfield	124
Starfield	1593
Railway	1780
The Trader	1815
Bedfield	711
Cornfield	739
Tweedledum	128
Triumph	100
Magnetism	1030
Northland	1621
Eastland	756
Homefield	877
The Field	1608

7.—The Kiangwan Trial Steeplechase Cup.—Two miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. H. Morriss' grey Ashfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	155	1
Mr. Robson's grey Griffin No. 6, Mr. C. R. Burkill	155	2
Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Rubicon, Mr. W. Hill	155	3

Also ran:—Clonmel, Tuki Tuki, Teddington.

Two lengths; many.

Pari-mutuel: For win $27.10. Places, 1st $10.10, 2nd $8.90, 3rd $9.60.

8.—The Paper Hunters Race.—Two miles.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. W. Hill	167	1
Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. R. F. Stewart	153	2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Sungari, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	164	3

Also ran:—Haj, Cossack, Britannic and Peter.

Neck; many lengths. Time, 4.50 2-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win $109.80. Places, 1st $27.80, 2nd $14.20, 3rd $21.40.

Cash sweep: 1st ticket No. 368, 2nd 530, 3rd 371.

Mr. Seth Has First Win in Paper Hunt

Mr. S. A. Seth, on Joss Boy, won his first paper hunt yesterday. The hunt was laid by Mr. Judah Ezra and was about 8 miles. The start was from the first wooden bridge on Hungjao Road and the finish at One Wide River. The card read:

1. Mr. S. A. Seth on Joss Boy
2. Mr. M. O. Springfield on Pinto
3. Mr. H. W. Kent on Larrikin
4. Mr. E. S. B. Rowe on Marengo
5. Mr. E. McBain on Touchwood
6. Mr. K. Dabelstein on The Parson

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IM GONNA BLOW THIS TRICK QUICK
ITS SO STUPID AND EVERYTHING LIKE THAT DONT YOU KNOW
FUNNY AS A CRUTCH - IF HUMOR WAS WEALTH THAT BOOB WOULD BE A PANHANDLER
KATE — BENNY YOU LOOK DOPEY - HAVE YOU BEEN HITTING THE PIPE ?
BENNY — NO I WAS TAPPING THE KEG - CURTAIN
NOBODY HOME BUT THE FIRE ESCAPE AND THATS RUNNING DOWN FROM THE REAR
THAT HICK COULDNT WRITE AN ENVELOPE
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE AUTHOR GIVE HIS FIRST READING OF THE PLAY TO THE CAST.
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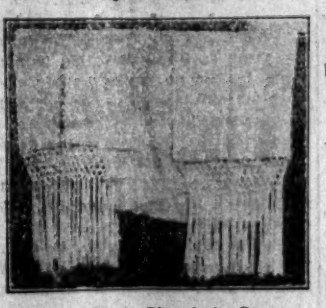

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast and cold weather probably improving. Strong winds or gale from the north quadrant along the whole coast.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 8, 1916.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

End of The Ancona Incident

(New York World, Dec. 31)

IN its note of Dec. 6 the Government of the United States made three specific demands upon the Government of Austria-Hungary:

1. "That the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act."

2. "That the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished."

3. "That reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel."

The official text of the reply now telegraphed from Vienna shows that the Austrian Government has conceded all these demands.

Without equivocation it declares that it "can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard can be secured." As for the specific application of this principle to the Ancona case, the Austro-Hungarian Government concedes that the Commander of the submarine "apparently neglected to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among the passengers which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and the spirit of the regulations that Austro-Hungarian naval officers should refuse assistance to no-one in distress, even an enemy."

Having admitted the illegality of the officer's action, Vienna announces that he was therefore punished "in accordance with the existing rules for exceeding his instructions." As for the matter of reparation, the Austro-Hungarian Government expresses its desire "to pass over lightly this deficiency of evidence" in respect to the exact manner in which American citizens lost their lives, and "to indemnify for damages, the proximate cause of which could not be fixed."

These are not half-way concessions to the American demands. They are complete concessions, the significance of which is in no sense modified by the extenuating circumstances which the Austro-Hungarian Government recites by way of explanation. Every Government has an inalienable right to save its face at home, and the Vienna note contains such unmistakable evidence of a desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States on the terms of the United States that it is not worth while to quibble over trifles.

The extraordinary thing is that Austria-Hungary should ever have set forth upon a policy of submarine warfare which was bound to end in humiliation or in disaster. It is still more extraordinary that a Government which so frankly accepts the American demands should have permitted its submarine commanders to continue a policy that is flatly in conflict with the principles that that Government proclaims.

Since the Ancona was destroyed, two other passenger ships, one Japanese and the other French, have been sunk without warning and in defiance of the code which the Austro-Hungarian Government insists that it upholds. No Americans lost their lives in these attacks, but had such been the case it would have been impossible for the United States to reconcile the words of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office with the deeds of Austro-Hungarian submarine commanders. It is evident that the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty failed to give a needed lesson in law to its submarine commanders, and that this neglect requires immediate attention from the Foreign Office.

For the rest, the American people have a right to be proud of a diplomacy which has thus far been able to do more than all the allied navies in upholding the principles of international law against anarchistic submarine warfare. In view of the record of achievement, the President's notes can well endure the sneers of partisanship and pseudo-patriotism. They have already accomplished immeasurable results, and we have no doubt that the Lusitania case will soon take its place among the closed incidents of diplomacy, leaving the slate clean.

The American people can face the new year with renewed pride in their Government and with renewed confidence in the efficacy of the principles of law and humanity to which that Government is dedicated.

Count Burian's Reply

(New York Sun, Dec. 31)

THE reply of Count Burian is squarely responsive from the point of view of the diplomatic dialectic. It is highly satisfactory from the point of view of all who desire to preserve the friendly relations between the two Governments. It is just in its statements, frank in its concessions and even generous in tone.

The credit that belongs to the Wilson Administration and particularly to the present Secretary of State for the handling of this difficult and delicate affair will be withheld by no fair minded citizen. At the same time let there be full recognition of the credit that is due to Vienna.

The Lusitania case yet remains to be settled.

May there be no other of the sort before the dawn of world peace!

The New Nationalism

By Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

There is a considerable number of people who fear that they will not be credited with possessing superior intelligence unless the ideas they put forth are essentially different from those previously given to the public, or perhaps, even directly contrary to what has been commonly accepted.

With them originally—no matter what sort of a thing it is that they originate—is a symptom of genius. Hence it comes about that the world of ideas is flooded with all sorts and descriptions of novelties. We have, therefore, what is known as the new thought, and the new theology, the new art and the new morality.

To believe substantially, as people have been for a long time accustomed to believe, is to place one's self in the class of the unthinking or even of defectives.

And now Dr. Krehbiel, of Leland Stanford University, has been regaling the conference of Clark University people at Worcester, Mass., with another brand-new doctrine which he calls the new nationalism.

He says of it: "The time will come when it will be so patent and will have so influenced public thought that nationalism will be recognized as an old wine bottle not fit to hold the new wine, when some form of international organization and cooperation in harmony with life will be demanded."

His idea appears to be that a man is constitutionally international, and that he is so universal in his interests and affiliations, and sprawls out so extensively in every direction beyond all geographical frontiers that such frontiers will cease eventually to have any substantial significance.

To make a specific application of his doctrine the professor would say that the time is coming although he does not say how soon, when Americanism, in the present sense of the term, will no longer signify, and that the universality of our loyalty will erase our patriotism, as the incoming tide gathers up into one deep continuous sea all the pools left behind when the last tide receded.

So far as his theory carries with it the hope and expectation that with the progress of Christian development our fraternal interest in mankind will become more and more widely extended, we should none of us be disposed to take exception to his statement. But it is a phychological fact that a diffusive sentiment, to be of any practical significance or force, is conditional upon a confined concentration of sentiment.

We can cite domestic life as an illustration of our principle. Were we to follow out the professor's idea to its ultimate, we should have to expect that the universalizing of our interests and affections would issue in gradually relaxing and eventually obliterating home ties, till at last our homes as such would cease to exist, or, at any rate, would serve no other purpose than that of a convenient habitat for purposes of eating and sleeping. Now the contrary of that is the fact.

The true home, in the fulness of its concentrated and confined affection, is the very place most to be counted upon as the point of divergence, out from which radiate those ever-lengthening lines of devotion by which the world at large is made better, brighter and sweeter.

Loving our own America more will give us more heart for all mankind instead of an increased interest in mankind reducing and contracting our devotion to America.

Correspondence

Reply To Mr. Von Heidenstam

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—In your issue of January 26 I have read with much interest an article on China's inland waterways, forming a part of Mr. H. von Heidenstam's presidential address to the Engineering Society of China at the meeting held on January 25.

As it would appear by reproducing this lecture so fully in your columns, that you are much interested in the problem of China's waterways, I do not doubt that you will be glad to hear something more about the matter from a side fully acquainted with the subject.

What Mr. von Heidenstam says has as a whole my fullest sympathy, since on most points he shares the opinions which I have already on several occasions expressed to the Chinese Government. But Mr. von Heidenstam is entirely wrong and rather behind the times when he says:—

"In order to avoid the usual mistakes of haphazard methods, an investigation with a view to establishing a method and an authority for the handling of such problems would appear profitable"—and a little further on in his address when he says:

"The time is soon approaching when the problems of inland navigation as part of the great problem of cheap transport should be given full attention in this country."

This is an error, because it implies that these suggestions are still necessary and that they are new, whereas the Government has already given the matter full attention and has judged the same to be profitable.

Early in 1914, now two years ago, the Government being fully aware of the necessity and importance of doing something to their badly neglected waterways, and seeing the advisability of having a central bureau to look after the conservancy of rivers and canals, established the National Conservancy Bureau with His Excellency Chang Chien as Director General, who is China's greatest authority on river conservancy. This bureau established sub bureaux in several provinces, of which the bureaux in Kiangsu and Anhui are best known in connection with the survey of the Hwai river flood district; a survey which enabled the Board of Red Cross Engineers during their short stay here in the summer of 1914 to give a general plan of improvement.

Several bureaux were formed, however, without connection with Central Bureau, i.e. the National Conservancy Bureau, and as the Government feared that this might lead to a state of affairs whereby cooperation would most probably be out of the question, and result in *haphazard methods*, a mandate was issued on January 12, 1915, whereby all existing Conservancy Bureaux were ordered to submit not only all their plans, but also the appointment of their officers, for the approval of the Central National Bureau; further that new Bureaux should only be allowed to be formed through the National Conservancy Bureaux; consequently, every Conservancy Bureau is now a sub bureau of the central one.

Since that time the National Conservancy Bureau has been in constant touch with the various sub-bureaux, and I have already been sent to different places to inspect the work being done and report on the methods followed, which in many cases have been altered according to my advice. I think therefore that I am in a better position that anyone else to state that much has already been done.

In connection with the principal work in hand at present I may mention the Hwai River scheme, the Sikiang or West River, the Grand Canal, and the Hamchow seawall. In connection with the grand Canal* I may add that quite a good survey has been made by the South Grand Canal Improvement Bureau in Shantung of the part of the Canal in that Province, and that the actual improvement will most likely be taken in hand in the near future; also that the improvement of the more southern part will follow soon after.

All this work is under the indirect control of the National Conservancy Bureau. Besides these problems there are numerous others which are having their full attention, and for which methods have already been devised for collecting the necessary data for improvements; this is certainly not the least important of the work now in hand.

Conservancy work in China is only in its infancy as yet, and from a foreign point of view at least, perhaps not much has been accomplished, but we are in China and considering that one has to deal with customs and rules an odd two thousand years old, I think indeed that much credit is due to the Government for what has been done. It is therefore very much to be regretted that in a Society of foreign engineers here in China the whole movement has been overlooked. That this is bound to create a bad impression goes without saying, as it proves an absence of appreciation as regards the activity of the authorities, an activity which should be known and recognised especially by foreign engineers in charge of hydraulical problems in this country.

It is evident seeing that the area under consideration is so enormous, and the preliminary organisation of a thoroughly efficient service is necessarily of a very complicated nature, that full details of the schemes in hand cannot be made public. It would however be entirely wrong to regard any steps taken by the Government up to the present time as being of a negligible quantity, merely because these facts have as yet not been brought before the general public.

H. VAN DER VEEN, C. E.
Consulting Engineer of the
National Conservancy Bureau
Peking, January 31, 1916.

*This Canal has not as Mr. von Heidenstam thinks, a through depth of at least 6 ft. at low water. On the contrary there are many places where there is no water at all, and over the greatest part of the Canal there is not even one foot at lowest water.

Happy Wounded

Getting Used To Their Legs

By Emma M. Wise

He was a French soldier. He sat on a boulevard bench holding a pair of crutches in a crook of his arm and two books in his lap. The books were "Our Mutual Friend" and "Treasure Island." The Frenchman knew these books so well that he had passed an examination on them in English.

"Fine old books," he said. "I had a sister who was studying English at the same time. She chose 'Much Ado About Nothing' and 'Henry Esmond' for her 'exam.' Silas Wegg and John Silver were good enough for me. The old rascals. I loved them, but I never thought then that they would ever be such a help to me as they are now. I never dreamed then that I should lose a leg. I didn't want to lose my leg. Even after I was wounded I fought like a tiger to keep my leg. But it couldn't be done. At first I was sulky. I blamed the doctors. I said they could have saved my leg if they had tried hard enough. One day when in that mood old John Silver appeared before me natural as life.

"'You old villain,' I said. 'I'm one of your gang now. I belong to the one-legged brigade.'

"'You do,' said John coolly, 'and the thing for you to do is to stop grousing and make the best of your leg, same as Silas and me.'

"And I did. From that minute I stopped grumbling. I made friends with my crutches and my new leg. I worked hard. Morally I trust that I shall never emulate John and Silas, but I am glad to say that in the management of my leg I have been a worthy disciple."

The Frenchman was so jolly, so hopeful in his misfortune and so sincerely grateful to John and Silas that I inquired if most men who have lost limbs are helped in the management of new ones by contemplating the achievements of persons similarly afflicted. He believed that they are. He told the story of an actor friend of his.

The actor lost a leg in the first month of the war. Already he can perform marvels with his wooden peg. He owes his mastery of it to a character called "Peg-leg Christopher." In boyhood the actor hitched his wagon to Christopher's star. Their friendship occurred in the West Indies, the actor being then about ten years of age, Christopher possibly fifty. Christopher had four virtues or physical characteristics, none of which alone entitled him to distinction, but all of which combined constituted a claim on immortality. He was black, he had a goitre, he had two peg-legs on which he could walk without crutches, and he sold greatest quantities of shoe-strings which neither he nor anyone else in that climate had much use for. Although prevented by nature and circumstances from emulating Christopher's achievements, the boy accepted him as a pattern. In manhood Christopher remained an abiding memory. To eclipse goitre with a smile, to walk without legs, to sell shoe-strings to people who wore no shoes—those were achievements which the actor in his greatest success could never equal. Then came the war and a peg-leg. The actor had his chance to catch up with Christopher.

* * *

"True," said my friend, "he falls far short of him yet. He is not black, he has no goitre, he has one good leg left, and he does not sell shoe-strings, but with the one artificial leg at his disposal he has gone far in achieving his ideal."

Suddenly my friend's whimsical smile faded; his voice sounded a note of envy.

"But do the best we can," he said, "we shall never be able to go that fellow's pace, not in a thousand years."

"That fellow" was a passing soldier. Three days running I had seen him. He is an Algerian who fascinates by his skill with crutches. He has only one leg, but with that and his crutches he can outdistance any two-legged person on the boulevards. Before the war this soldier was a dancer in Algerian theaters. His feeling for rhythm has survived wounds and mutilation. In speed his gait is a run, in style a dance. His crutches move with a wide, melodic sweep, at every stride his remaining foot executes a sort of fancy step. It is not always the same step. Sometimes it is a kind of twirling movement from the ankle, again a sublimated two-step. Very few persons try to overtake this soldier. Those who do try fail. To overtake him they would have to break into a run, and running on the boulevards is neither dignified nor safe. Besides, if cornered he will only say, "But, yes, it is very simple. I am born to crutches, me. I take to them as a duck takes to water." So to most people the Algerian is mainly a streak of soft blues and flaming scarlet. They see him coming, or they see him pass and stop in their tracks to watch. Taxicabs slow down, passengers stand up for a better view. The Algerian, no doubt enjoying the sensation he creates but modestly ignoring it, goes swinging, dancing on.

"No," my friend repeated, "not in a thousand years."

Other men just getting used to their crutches shared his pessimism. Their hesitation contrasted pathetically with the Algerian's superb assurance. There was a man whose sight had suffered as well as his legs. Both eyes were bandaged. A lady walked on either side of him holding an arm. He heard the click of the Algerian's crutches, the tapping of his foot. "What is that?" he asked. They told him. "Lucky devil," he said.

Halting on the kerb was a man with crutches and a stump of a leg. He made several attempts to step off the pavement, but each time he failed. A lady, noting his indecision, offered to guide him. "I haven't got acquainted with my new legs yet," he explained. "We don't get on very well together. I wanted to cross the street—they didn't. For the present they are master. I am feeling well; I have been out a number of times alone, yet when my crutches hold back it is a physical impossibility for me to move them off the pavement."

* * *

"Stage fright, that is what ails him," my friend said. "Most men have it. In hospitals and at home we have instruction and practice in the use of crutches and artificial limbs, yet when we first walk in the street with them we are nearly paralysed with fright. I was myself. Luckily it soon wears off."

Still they passed in endless procession. Two men still showing the hospital pallor hobbled slowly down the street. A gentleman, alighting from a taxicab, stumbled over one of the crutches. Not satisfied with apologies, he insisted on treating the men to a drive. Getting them into the taxicab was a throbbing interlude. There was no counting the people who pressed forward to help. How prolific they were in suggestions, how gentle in their movements, and when the wounded limbs were at last comfortably propped up how heartily everybody congratulated everybody else on having solved a difficult problem! But the driver had the last word.

"Messieurs," he said, saluting his fares, "I am happy that I came back to Paris. Six months ago I gave up my job here. I went to Touraine. There were too many wounded about for me. They made driving bad. One had to stop too often to let a man on crutches cross the street. So I went home. There I did a lot of thinking. That was harder than driving. It made me angry. I said to myself, 'Is that the kind of patriot you are? Somebody must drive in Paris, somebody who drives well and can look out not to run those poor soldiers down.' That is me; I drive like that. My sister said, 'If that is so, why don't you go back and drive?' She is a sensible woman, my sister, so I came, I am here. Messieurs, I have the honor to salute you." And off they went.

My friend put John Silver into one pocket and Silas Wegg into another and prepared to go.

"It is all in the day's work," he said.

WATCH YOUR SNEEZE

By Frederic J. Haskin

KEEP out of crowds, keep out of doors, quit kissing, and watch your sneeze! Grip is abroad and its agile germs are probably even now moving toward you. And grip travels by rail and boat more rapidly than any other known disease. Crowded cars and staterooms are the natural habitat of its minute organisms. In at least one case it circled the globe in a few months and set all the world sneezing from Paris to Australia. So there is not much you can do to prevent its arrival. But if you will keep out of crowds, ventilate your rooms well and live out of doors as much as possible, you will be reducing your susceptibility to the minimum. Also, if you get the grip, for the sake of your fellowmen, keep to yourself and be careful how you sneeze.

Grip is a colloquial term for la grippe, known to the medical profession as influenza. It has been known to science for a long time, but owing to its remarkable facility in traveling it has grown constantly more dangerous and widespread as means of communication have increased. The first recorded epidemics took place in the sixteenth century, and in 1580 there was a pandemic which set all Europe sneezing. A pandemic is an epidemic which embraces practically the whole world.

Probably the most complete pandemic that ever struck this earth took place in 1889-90 when the grip made its appearance in Hongkong. A few weeks later it had reached Russia, and Petrograd was seriously afflicted. That was in September, and by December Germany, France, Switzerland and most of the other European countries had the grip, which afflicted about 40 per cent. of the population wherever it went. Both India and Australia were invaded early in March. London had caught the disease during the second week in December, and by the seventeeth of that month both Boston and New York had it, showing that the influenza organisms crossed the ocean in force by the first boat. From the Atlantic sea ports this remarkable pandemic swept the whole of North America wherever railroad reached.

People doubtless know better how to take care of themselves now than they did in 1890; houses are better ventilated, railway cars and boats are more sanitary, but at the same time transportation facilities have been multiplied, and also the number of people who travel. So there is no telling how far the grip will go.

Grip, or influenza, is a germ disease. The organism which causes it is one of the smallest known, but it has been isolated, stained and studied under a microscope. It will live only about thirty-six hours outside the human body, but it is very easily and rapidly communicated wherever there are people in crowds. In its early stages the disease is scarcely noticeable, and a person who thinks he is perfectly healthy may infect the entire force of an office or all of his fellow travelers in a Pullman. Roller towels, drinking cups, food, lead pencils—in fact, everything that is used and touched in common becomes a carrier of disease. A sneeze pollutes the air with germs. It is quite possible that Christmas presents have helped to carry the present epidemic.

Grip may develop into nothing more than a serious cold, or it may be prostrating and fatal disease. There are three principal forms of the trouble. Bronchial grip attacks the tissues of the respiratory tract and has all the indications of a severe cold. In nervous grip the toxins generated by the disease attack the nerves and give rise to some very severe pains; while the gastro-intestinal form of the disease affects the digestion.

A great deal of the havoc wrought by grip, according to the health experts, is due, to the fact that people do not attach any importance to it and fail to consult a physician. Whenever an epidemic occurs the market is flooded with cures and nostrums, most of which are quite worthless, while some of the painkillers are positively dangerous because they depress the heart action. Therefore if you have grip it is important that you should see a physician. The treatment consists in isolating the patient, eliminating poisons from his body and giving opiates to relieve the pain when it is severe. Grip is almost invariably followed by a period of acute depression, and recovery is often very slow.

Grip is a much more fatal disease than is generally supposed. In 1913, 7,700 persons were victims of it in the registration area of the United States, while the death rate due to grip was 12.2 to every one hundred thousand. This is more than two-thirds as high as the death rate due to typhoid fever.

The most important thing to remember, however, is that the direct results of grip are not half as dangerous as the indirect ones. Many cases of pneumonia are simply an outgrowth of the grip, and in many American cities pneumonia kills more people than any other disease.

Most of the victims of grip are either old people or very young ones. On the other hand, a majority of those attacked are robust males. This is because the able-bodied men are the ones who go out and mingle in crowds and hence are most frequently exposed to the infection.

The ease and rapidity with which grip travels is not a reflection upon railway or street car sanitation. Most modern common carriers are conducted with the most scrupulous care for the health of the passengers, but when the grip once gets started it is almost impossible to control. Many private houses, on the other hand, are admirably adopted to the conservation and propagation of the germs, for they are overheated, poorly ventilated and dry. Most persons do not realize that the humidity in the air has a very beneficial effect upon the bronchial tubes. They close up their houses, heat them to a high degree, and then wonder why their throats get dry and hoarse. If the air were more frequently changed and if water were allowed to evaporate in the rooms, the liability to all sorts of bronchial affections would be greatly reduced.

The humidity is not only good for the throat and lungs, but it is a heat conductor and makes a given amount of fuel go farther. Thus, if you will keep the air in your rooms moist, you can afford to change it oftener without burning any more coal. In the best modern factory buildings, such as the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the air used in the ventilating systems is both washed and moistened before it is forced through the pipes.

In New York and Pennsylvania the disease is both virile and abundant. Philadelphia had 532 cases of grip, and 256 of pneumonia in a week. In Harrisburg, 650 burial permits were issued in three days, while the death rate of Philadelphia for a time was doubled.

In New York, 200,000 were reported down with the grip. Druggists are doing a rushing business, and the exorbitant price of drugs due to the war makes the disease an unusual hardship for the poor. In both New York and Pennsylvania, however, the grip has been zealously combated and is already on the decline. New York is distributing placards and bookmarks bearing the jingle: "Cover up each cough or sneeze—if you don't, you'll spread disease."

Health departments everywhere are emphasizing the fact that there is no specific cure for grip, and that it is hard to stamp out. Wherefore, prewative measures are everything.

Radicalism In Kansas

From the Chanute Tribune.

"My ambition in life," confessed Judge Pentingill today, "is to be the organizer of a lodge without flubdub, gold tassel uniforms, red tape ritual, a regiment of officers with high sounding titles, a calisthesic drill of idiotic signs and grips a goat, and members who call each other 'brother.' I would name the presiding officer 'It.'

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

REMEMBER - DON'T YOU DARE GO OUT OF THIS HOUSE WHILE I'M AT THE MATINEE!
DON'T WORRY MAGGIE - I GIT OUT SO SELDOM I'D HAVE TO GIT A GUIDE TO TAKE ME AROUND!
I'LL FOOL HER I'LL FOLLOW HER TOBE SURE SHE GOES TO THE SHOW - THEN I'LL SNEAK OVER TO DINTY'S
HELLO ARE YOU GOING TO THE MATINEE?
YES - BUT I JUST HAPPENED TO THINK I LEFT MY TICKET AT HOME - NOW I'LL HAVE TO GET A TAXI AND GO HOME AFTER IT.
O-U::
I'LL HAVE TO GO SOME TO GIT HOME BEFORE THAT TAXI!
HELLO MAGGIE. HOME SO SOON?
WHAT'S THE MATTER? SOMEHOW YOU LOOK GUILTY!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Hebrew Terms For God — By Dr. Gilbert Reid

Sunday afternoon at the religious conferences of the International Institute the second discussion took place on "What the different Religions have to teach concerning the Supreme Being." The special theme was "One Set of Hebrew Terms for God." Dr. Gilbert Reid was the speaker. An epitome of the lecture is here given.

On a previous Sunday explanation was given of terms used in the West for God. In this lecture one set of terms used in Hebrew or the Old Testament requires study. It will be found that the Hebrew terms contain within them more suggestive meaning than do the terms in Greek, Latin and all European languages.

The set of terms to be considered in this lecture centre around the term El; those derived from it are Eloah, Elohim, El Elyon and El Shaddai. The one used most often is Elohim. This is translated into English as God, and into Chinese by the different terms, Shen, Shang Ti or T'ien Chu, though the first is most in accord with the original use of the Hebrew term, as will be seen.

El and Eloah occur in the Singular number and found almost exclusively in poetry. Elohim is plural, and found both in prose and poetry. It is used in the very first verse of the Book of Genesis.

El was also a name among the Phoenicians for their chief god, Saturn.

The root idea of all these three forms is that of power. This is the aspect of the Supreme Being which impresses most primitive peoples. Eloah and so Elohim have a second idea, that of fear or awe, which is the impression which great power makes on the spectator. This also is characteristic of all religions in their primitive stages, and is found among both Chinese and foreigners even today. It accounts for the element of superstition. It is one phase of reverence. The Old Testament has much to say of the fear of God, summed up in the sentence "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." Confucianism has also taught the duty of reverential awe for the will of Heaven.

What has attracted much discussion is the plural form of Elohim. It should, however, be noted that it is used with a singular verb and hence indicates the absence of plurality in the noun subject. Besides this plural form of the noun, the point is emphasized that God or Elohim in Genesis speaks of Himself as "we," as "God said, let us make man in our image."

What are the explanations? The first is that there is a suggestion of the Trinity. This, however, is rather a forced interpretation, and is not generally accepted by scholars. The second is that reference is made to the polytheistic conception of primitive Religion. However, there is no indication that the Supreme Being or the Hebrew concept of Diety regarded Him as the head of a panthenon. The Old Testament teaches that God is God alone and all others, who are called Elohim or gods, are as "nothing." The famous passage is Deuteronomy 6: 4: "Hear, O Israel, Jehovah our Elohim, is one Jehovah" or "Jehovah is our Elohim, Jehovah is one."

Still others include the angels in Elohim, but this idea is not widely held.

The more favoured interpretation among Biblical scholars is that the plural is an intensive one, a plural of majesty and dignity. It thus indicates the infinite fulness of power, or that all the powers differentiated in nature and man are concencrated in the one Person, rather than divided among a multitude of divinities. This idea is illustrated in Chinese phraseology and good form. It is not polite in conversation to say "I" or "You," in the singular. A plural form may be used, and yet mean only one. As the root idea is that of power, so all the powers dwell in Elohim.

A fourth term, a descriptive term, is El Elyon, which is translated into English as "God, Most High." Thus in the story of Melchisedick, in Genesis Chapter 14, this term is used four times. In some cases the El is omitted and only Eloyn or the Most High is used. This also was a term used by the Phoenicians for their chief divinity.

A fifth cognate term, also descriptive, is El Shaddai, or God the Almighty. Thus the original meaning of power is enlarged, so that all power is wrapped up in the one Person.

Thus the Hebrew conception of God is first of all that of Power, as seen in the term that is prevalent even down to the present.

The Chinese term for Elohim is a matter of dispute. As Elohim is plural in form and refers in the Old Testament to other gods as well as to the One God, the Chinese term would naturally be Shen, though the original meaning is spirit, while the Hebrew idea is power. The term Ti mght also be used, but hardly Shang Ti, who is only one. Moreover the idea of Ti is that of Ruler, and translates better other Hebrew terms. As the Greek for Elohim is Theos, and the English is God, all these terms being used for more than one as well as for one, so Shen would seem at first sight the more appropriate translation into Chinese of the Hebrew term. As a matter of fact there is no one term in Chinese the equivelant of the Hebrew term Elohim.

Ti is more like El and Enoah than of Elohim. It might have been well to transliterate the Hebrew Elohim in all versions of the Bible, as Yahveh or Jehovah is generally transliterated. This would not prevent one in using in speech all the terms current in Chinese as seems best to interpret one's ideas. Thus the Arabic term Allah is transliterated into English, and not translated as God. So Moslems in China among themselves use the sacred Arabic term, but in conversation with others they use the term Chu, or Shang Chu, or Chen Chu viz. Lord, Supreme Lord or True Lord. These Chinese terms could also be fittingly used by Christians in talking with non-Christians.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1860
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $	10.41
Peking Bar	385
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.98
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76 1/8
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7 1/32
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62½
New York	Demand	62⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	80
Batavia	T.T.	146½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	385
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.09
,, ,, 1—Marks	3.07
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.39
,, ,, 1—Rupees	2.21
,, ,, 1—Roubles	2.35
,, ,, 1—Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	270½ nom.
Demand	271 ,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	272½ ,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320½

Singapore Rubber Auction

January 19, 1916

Singapore, January 19.—Following were the prices realised at our rubber auction today:—

	Sheet per pcl. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed @	191-181
Smoked Good Ribbed ,,	175-170
Smoked Fine Plain ,,	183-172
Smoked Good Plain ,,	171-165
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed ,,	170-167
Unsmoked Good Ribbed ,,	163-156
Unsmoked Fine Plain ,,	165-160
Unsmoked Good Plain ,,	154
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin ,,	195-188
Good Pale Thin ,,	190-178
Good Pale Blanket ,,	189-179
Good Brown Blanket ,,	174
Fine Brown ,,	184-164
Good Brown ,,	172-150
Good Dark ,,	172-158
Barky ,,	161-139
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed ,,	130-116
Loose ,,	89-70
Sheet	
Cupwashing ,,	165-145

London quotations:
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 6¼d.
Fine Pale Crepe ..... 2s. 7d.
Catalogued for sale.....Pcls. 6,342
Sold .....Pcls. 4,390

After a very dull week with only small transactions on record, our auction today opened up with renewed life. There was quite a good demand throughout the day, and large quantities of Rubber changed hands. Fine pale Crepe fluctuated between $193-190, but touched $195 in a single case, while fine ribbed smoked Sheet kept almost within $190-184, touching in a single case $191. The average price of the day for this grade was about $187. There was a strong demand for all kind of Crepes at quotations, especially fine brown for which the price almsot reached those of prime grades. Native Sheets were neglected, in spite of a decline of about $20 on last week's prices.

Bank's buying rate on London 2 m-s. ..... 2s. 4 11/16d.
Bank's buying rate on London demand ..... 2s. 4⅞d.
Banks' buying rate on New York demand ..... 56¼d.

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HEAVY TRAFFIC IN PANAMA CANAL CUT

Report Shows 1,088 Ships Have Passed Through in Less Than a Year

Washington, D. C., December 26.—A detailed account of the operation and maintenance of the Panama canal during the first ten months and a half after its opening, to commence in August, 1914, is given in the annual report of Gov. Goethals of the canal zone, made public tonight. Final construction work just before the canal's opening also is described in the report, which embraces the fiscal year ended June 30 last, prior to the earth slide which blocked the channel.

Between August 15, 1914, and June 30, 1915, 530 vessels, representing a net Panama canal tonnage of 1,884,728 and cargo tonnage of 2,125,735, were passed through from Atlantic to Pacific and 558 vessels, representing a Panama canal tonnage of 1,958,307 and a cargo tonnage of 2,844,057, from Pacific to Atlantic, making a total of 1,088 vessels, with a net canal tonnage of 3,843,035 and a cargo tonnage of 4,969,790. During this period three minor slides interrupted traffic, the channel being closed from October 14 to 20 and October 31 to November 9, 1914, and March 4 to 10, 1915.

Vast Amount of Earth Removed

Construction of the canal proper, except for dredging, excavation and construction of the east breakwater at Colon, virtually was completed prior to this fiscal year. In the old Culebra cut, renamed the Gaillard cut, there were removed, in the process of construction during the year, 1,960,657 cubic yards at an average cost of approximately 42¼ cents a yard.

In maintaining the channel—including removal of earth deposited by slides—there were taken from Gaillard cut 4,710,586 cubic yards at a cost of 34 2-3 cents a yard, and from the channel at the Atlantic entrance 1,233,301 cubic yards at a cost of 10 1-6 cents a yard.

"Cucaracha slide," the report says, "was very active from July to October, 1914, quiet during the dry season and active again, with the beginning of the rainy season in April. On the west side, at Culebra, the slide showed little activity through the greater part of the year, but in June, 1915, the general movement of the bank was noticeable, and it was estimated that 5,000,000 cubic yards of material were in motion on June 30, 1915, on the west side. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 cubic yards will have to be removed from the east side."

How the Money Was Spent

Of the $394,399,149 approporiated by congress to June 30 last, the report states that $14,689,873 has been spent on fortifications; $750,000 to cover three annual payments to the republic of Panama; $6,440,000 for the operation of the civil government of the canal zone for the fiscal year 1916; $4,289,159 for the operation and maintenance of the canal to the end of the fiscal year 1915, while stock on hand aggregates $2,225,000, leaving $365,999,116 appropriated for the actual construction of the canal and its adjuncts.

Two million dollars of this was invested in colliers and $6,563,067 was returned to the treasury department up to the close of the fiscal year 1915 as miscellaneous receipts, leaving $357,456,048 as the net amount expended for the canal, including the amount available for work still in progress. A dry dock, two coaling stations, and terminal piers, not included in these figures, are yet to be constructed.

Low Death Rate in Zone

Health conditions in the canal zone, the report says, were very good during the year. The total death rate from disease was reduced from 14.46 in 1914 to 11.77 in 1915. Victims of malaria, the principal cause of disability, were reduced 20 per cent. in number and the death rate 32 per cent. in the year. The admission rate to hospitals from typhoid was reduced more than 76 per cent., from dysentery 50 per cent., and the death rate from pneumonia was reduced more than 39 per cent.

Labor conditions were excellent. More than 6,000 men were given transportation home because they could not be used.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road' Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSHU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Changed N.Y.K. Route Hurts Bean Exports

General Cereal Market Is Dull—Condition of Rice Is a Factor

The export trade for cereals is dull at present in Japan. The bean market, contrary to all expectations, is inactive owing to the change of route of the N.Y.K. boats which renders quick transportation impossible. Moreover, the relaxation in the rice market has not unnaturally affected the trade in cereals in general.

The only factor which keeps the bean market steady is the somewhat brisk export of bean oil. Quite recently, however, there was indication that there was but little demand, and orders for a limited quantity only are being received, but the quotations are low, affected by the rice market. At present the ordinary *daizu* beans are quoted at 7.70 yen. Black beans are not in good demand and the price is 8.50 yen. The future prospects for this variety are weak in anticipation of lack of orders. Red beans have been in good demand since last autumn and the prospects are strong, but this variety is no exception to the influence of the rice market which keeps prices low.

Another cause that prevents the advance in price in this variety is the recent appearance of abundant supplies from Dairen. At present Hokkaido red beans are quoted at 10.90 yen for fifth grade and 11.45 yen for fourth grade. Colored beans are rather neglected, especially because of the scarcity of vessels on the European route. Orders are becoming scarcer, and no exporters are dealing, a large stock being on hand. All would-be purchasers make low bids. This being so, quotations are falling daily. At present, *uchifuku* beans of 4th grade are quoted at 10.80 yen, *tenashi* beans at 10.70 yen, both in small quantities. For *Kintoki*, *daifuko* and *Uzura* beans, there is practically no demand. Generally speaking, the cereal market is expected to continue dull for some time, because heavy export was made toward the end of last year and the foreign market has now a sufficient supply. In addition the danger in the Mediterranean which has caused the N.Y.K. steamers to sail round the Cape has also caused the freight rates and other expenses to increase.—*Japan Advertiser.*

January Rubber Outputs

Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons state that the output of rubber from the undermentioned estates during January was as follows:—

	lbs.
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	6,281
Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd.	6,245

Messrs. Schiller and Co. are in receipt of a telegram from the Kamunting Estates informing them that the estimated output for the month of January is 17,000 lbs. dry rubber.

The output of dry rubber for the month of January from the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was 24,000 lbs.

We are informed that the January output of dry rubber from the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913), was 3,700 lbs.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents.

Output of dry rubber for the month of January.	114,895 lbs.
Shipped to London	77,652 lbs.
Cocoanuts	84,580 nuts
Rainfall	¾ inch

Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., general agents of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber for the month of January was 8,246 pounds.

The China Realty Co., Ltd., Secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., for the month of January was 28,597 lbs."

Messrs. Meyer and Measor inform us that the output of dry rubber for the month of January from the Dominion Rubber Co., was 36,048 lbs.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Firmer.
Last Quotation, London, February 4:—
Spot: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 4d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Easier after firm.

PHILIPPINE EXPLORATION CO.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., are authorised by the Philippine Exploration Co. (of Manila) to publish the result of the work on the Gumaos property during November to January, which was as follows:—

Gold recovered, November	132 ounces.
December	331 ounces.
January	598 ounces.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, January 26:—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exclusive cost of packing for export.

	Week ended Per piecul. Jan. 19 Tls. Piculs	Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	60.00	3,557
,, Seconds		
Buffalo hides, No.1	—	—
,, ,, 10-35 lbs.		
,, ,, 36-60 ,,		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	—	112,480
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—	463
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—	6,744
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.50	
,, ,, Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.50	
,, ,, Mongyu	10.00	16,899
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	12.50	
Animal Tallow	14.50	3,597
Gallnuts, Usual shape	17.50	1,176
,, Plum ,,	20.00	
Cotton	—	15,235
Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4"		
10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	190
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Turmeric	—	98
Sesamum Seed, White	3.90	52,388
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red		
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans	—	42,274
*Broad Beans	—	
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	1,674
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	25,882
Wood Oil	10.40	7,187
Tea Oil	10.50	932
Bean Oil	8.00	4,269

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$35.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	93s. 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochlen	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 70 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$131½ B.
Green Island	$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¼ B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$97 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.15 B.
onsolidated	Tls. 5.15 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 28.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.45 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23½ B.
Karan	Tls. 19¾.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 23 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7 B.
Repah	Tls. 2 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1½ N.I.B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 4¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11 B.
Tebong	Tls. 33½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 17 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 92½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 5 was 183 tons, and for February 6 181 tons."

News Brevities

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society this evening, at 5.30 p.m., at the Society's Room, will be devoted to the subject of "War Stamps."

* * *

A meeting will be held at the Church House this evening at 9 o'clock when the members of the Shanghai branch of the C. E. M. S. will hear a lecture by Dr. A. P. Parker on the subject of "Education in China: the Old and the New." The Society regret that on the last occasion when Dr. Parker lectured, non-members were not invited, but on this occasion the Branch will welcome any who may wish to attend.

* * *

Mrs. E. I. M. Barrett sailed for England, yesterday, on the steamer Sardinia.

* * *

Mr. Fred Eastwood left for England, yesterday, to join the R.A.M.C. Mr. Eastwood was with the International Cotton Mill.

* * *

The China Times says that Sung Han-chang, the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China, has asked for leave of absence and an Italian adviser Pasheli (?) has been appointed to act for the manager at Shanghai.

* * *

According to the Asiatic Daily News, Yang Tcheng has informed all the Consulates in Shanghai that he took over the seal of the position of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at 8 a.m. on February 1st, as he was appointed to that post on January 30.

* * *

The local Chinese press reports that, on February 6, the local Cantonese and Chaochowfu gentry met at the Cantonese guild hall at Ningpo Road, Shanghai, to celebrate the New Year and attend ritual service there. Dr. Wu Ting-fang addressed the assembly.

BERLIN EXCHANGE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 2.—The Berlin exchange quotes officially the following rates:

New York	5.42-5.45
Holland	231¼-232¼
Denmark	149½-150
Sweden	150¼-150¾
Norway	149¾-150¼
Switzerland	104¾-104⅝
Austria-Hungary	67.825-67.925
Rumania	84¾-84⅞
Bulgaria	76¾-77¾

Berlin, February 3.—The Berlin exchange officially quotes the following foreign exchanges:

New York	5.40-5.42
Holland	230¾-231¼
Denmark	149¾-150¼
Sweden	150¼-150¾
Norway	149⅞-150⅜
Switzerland	104½-104⅜
Austria-Hungary	68.70-68.80
Rumania	84½-85
Bulgaria	76¾-77¾

Berlin, February 4.—The Berlin exchange officially quotes the following foreign exchange rates:

New York	5.415-5.435
Holland	232¾-233¼
Denmark	149¾-150¼
Sweden	150¼-150¾
Norway	149⅞-150⅜
Switzerland	104½-104⅜
Austria-Hungary	67.95-68.05
Rumania	84¾-84¾
Bulgaria	76¾-77¾

THE REICHSBANK

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 4.—The Reichsbank publishes the following report:

	Millions	Against of Marks	last week
Gold reserve	2,453.5	†	1.54
Drafts and treasury bills	5,273.0	—	175.0
Circulation of notes	6,502.0	†	228.0
Private deposits	1,785.0	—	357.0
Gold reserve cover for bank notes	37.7%		39.1%

† Increase. — Decrease.

FINE H.E. ARNHOLD FIRM FOR TRADE WITH ENEMY

Penalty of £45 and $250 Costs Imposed at Hankow; Framing Another Charge

The firm of H. E. Arnhold was found guilty in the British Consular Court at Hankow on a charge of enemy trading tried last week, according to advices received here yesterday. They were fined £45 and ordered to pay $250 costs. Vice-Consul H. J. Brett occupied the bench. Mr. A. G. Mossop representing the crown advocate, prosecuted. Evidence was given by Mr. J. E. Bingham.

The charges were that H. E. Arnhold, a British firm, had, on or about the 7th December, 1915, supplied twenty tarpaulins to the German firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg; and that on or about 12th December, 1915, they had purchased 9,905 gunny bags from the same firm.

Mr. A. J. Cooper, manager of the firm, appeared at the first hearing in defence. An application for adjournment so that he could get the assistance of counsel was granted and when the case was resumed on the 2nd Mr. H. G. C. Bailey appeared for the defence. Mr. Bingham gave evidence concerning the records of the transfer of gunny sacks.

Mr. E. T. Young, godown superintendent, also told of the transfer.

The attorney for the defense claimed that H. E. Arnhold had taken over the export business of Arnhold, Karberg and Co., with the sanction of the British government. He said that the gunny bags were part of the assets so transferred. The defense maintained that the tarpaulins named in the second charge had been loaned by one firm to the other. When the case was concluded, Mr. Mossop stated that a third charge would be made against the firm.

MME. VAN BRANDT'S RECITAL

The booking for the concerts to be given at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday, February 26 and Tuesday, 29, will be open at Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co. Ltd., on Thursday at 8 a.m. Madame Van Brandt appeared with immense success in the Petrograd Royal Opera with Mr. Schelarpin in 1914 in Faust; in Paris Grand Opera in "Mignon" on May 12 and 13, 1914; and in Covent Garden, London in "The Barber of Seville." Owing to the heavy expense incurred through engaging this artiste the management announce that they are obliged to raise the prices of seats as follows; Boxes $25; stalls $5; pit $3 and gallery $1.50.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times:—Telegraphic communication between Peking and Chengtu is interrupted, and the Central Government is doubtful of the attitude of General Chen Yi.

The Bank of China at Chengtu has wired to its head office in Peking instructing that all the funds intended for that branch should be handed over to the Shanghai branch for the present.

The Ministry of Communications is now surveying a railroad for military use between Tungshan in Hupeh and Changsha in Hunan, the line to be finished in three months.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORGNER, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

"You Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DINSDALE, M. D. Chicago, Ill.

"Your Casteria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BENNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

I. Beck, *Inc.*, Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Feochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office. 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ld.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
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Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
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Hon. E. Shellim.
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Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Focchow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwanchendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/8 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

7. French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at

Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelessohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechsolbank, Munich.

H. FROSS, Manager

New Year Fires

Some unusual fires enlivened things during the New Year celebrations. On February 3, children playing with matches set fire to furnishings in a Chinese house at No. 3218, Haining Road. The Hongkew Company of the Fire Brigade turned out and had great difficulty in discovering where the flames had been. They finally found that a curtain had caught fire but that the inmates had extinguished the flames.

The Fire Brigade had much trouble the next night in fighting a fire in a bank at 476, Nanking Road. A telephone message told of the fire but the brigade could not at first place it and returned to the station. On arrival there a call was received from Shanse and Nanking Roads. Even then difficulty was experienced in localising the fire. It was at the Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Nanking Road, and the staff had locked the front door. The inmates of the adjoining premises however gave every assistance and had a small hose at work on a partition at the back between their kitchen and that of the bank. The Brigade removed some of the galvanized iron and in the meantime an entry was made into the bank and the seat of the outbreak discovered. Some wood against the base of the kitchen flue was on fire and created a great deal of smoke. It was quickly extinguished by the Brigade.

Fireworks are supposed to have set fire to the east end of the Hanbury Road Bridge Sunday night. Two lines of hose were worked down by boats and the flames tackled from underneath by the Fire Brigade. The fire had obtained a good hold and it was fortunate the Brigade received an early call and were able to quickly and effectively deal with the outbreak. The bridge was only slightly damaged.

Bales of cotton stored in the Hongkew Wharf compound caught fire at 8.30 o'clock last night. The Fire Brigade responded and found the blaze hard to get at because of a bamboo fence that intervened. A long line was laid, and the company assisted by getting out two lines of hose. There were 150 bales in the pile. Those not on fire were dragged away. Water was kept on the smouldering bales until a late hour. The parts of these not touched by the fire can be dried out so that the total damage will not be great. The cause of the fire is not known.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia for London:—Mr. F. Eastwood, Mrs. F. Eastwood, Mrs. E. I. M. Barrett, Miss V. Barrett, Master H. Barrett. For Marseilles:—Mr. K. C. Barrett. For Bombay:—Mr. N. Rajabally. For Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Moller. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. G. Shaw, Mr. E. R. Thomas, Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, Mr. H. Bickerton, Mr. J. H. Backhouse.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. S. C. Lin.

Per I.-C. s.s. Hopsang for Hongkong:—Mr. H. G. Grosstich, Mr. J. K. Giffin, and Mr. G. E. Tewkesbury.

Per s.s. Shengking for Ningpo:—Miss Zimmerman.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin:—Rev. Father Jokarski.

Per s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Mrs. J. Dewar and three children, Messrs. A. N. Spencer and Edgcomb.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Sir R. Ho-tung.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—The depression from Formosa advances towards the Korea Strait; the anticyclone of Japan disappears; the high pressures are invading China from the N.W. Overcast weather in China, rainy at Formosa.

7.—Overcast and dry weather at Shanghai. The pressure keeps at a low level. Constant N.W. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, February 7, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	761.74	762.10
„ „ inches	29.99	30.01
Variation n m. for 24 h	↑0.65	-0.54
Variation n m. for 12 h	-0.19	-0.45
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	24	31
Wind Miles	14 9	19.3
Temperature Cen	4°0	4°4
Temperature Fahr.	39.2	39.9
Humidity: oo	88	77
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Do 24 inches	—	—

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme
For February 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

"THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature Serial
In 15 Episodes—30 Parts

TO-NIGHT
3rd and 4th Episodes—4 Reels

Story by
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
The great English writer of Mystery Stories.

"THE BLACK BOX"
Is totally different in conception, in treatment and creation.

Every resource that could be suggested by genius, or that could be procured with money, has been drawn upon to make this the most fascinating serial ever offered to the Moving Picture Public.

MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.
Repertoire Programme

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Containing latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another most laughable comedy
"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1916

1.— "TONTOLINE'S REVENGE"
A very amusing comedy

2.— "MONTY'S MISTAKE"
This picture will make you laugh all the time

3.— "THE BIG DAM."
Very interesting thrilling drama

4.—"THE LIEBBAFER DEN ELTERNGEN"
German comedy

5.—"LT. DARING AND MYSTERY OF ROOM"
In 2 parts
A very interesting detective drama

6.— "CAUGHT IN A FLUE"
Seeing this Keystone comedy you cannot help but laugh.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT,
Tuesday, February 8th.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Showing:
"MY LIFE FOR THINE"
Italian Film d'Art in 4 Parts

New Gaumont Graphic
and
A Rip-Roaring Comedy
"CAUGHT in a PARK"
BY
Charlie Chaplin's Brother

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Tuesday, Feb. 8th,
And For Three Nights Only.
The Great Art Film
"THE BETROTHED"
(*I Promessi Sposi of Manzoni*)
IN SIX WONDERFUL PARTS

New Gaumont Graphic
and
A Splendid Keystone Comedy

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*	
A. W. Burkill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, willgreatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insuranceoffice.

D. V. WANOSTRECHT, *Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasur*

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 15	P.M	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. ▼. Co.
" 19	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C P O S
26		New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Temes Co
27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrashambe	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
12		Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuya	N. Y. K.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 25	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P O S
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 22	M.P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P O S
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Feb 8	2.00	Nagasaki Moji	Matsuyama M.	Jap.	Yuhi	N Y K
" 11	soon	Kobe Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M M.
" 12	3.00	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.		N Y K
" 18	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 29	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Feb 10	..	Ganoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
" 16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 18	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
" 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
" 20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
" 23	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Fengsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
Mar 1	D.L.	London	Protesilaus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
" 1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
" 5	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
" 5	..	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Oksmoto	N. Y. K.
" 6	..	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 9	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Feb 8	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	Robertson	L-C.
" 8	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 9	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtse	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co
" 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 9	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S.N Co.
" 9	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tsoonan	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.
" 9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Unan	Br.	Pottinger	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
" 12	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
16	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Feb 8	2.00	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
" 9	10.00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Tsingtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Chefoo	Pakhoi	Br.	Tucker	B. & S.
" 11	4.00	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 11		Dalny	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N K K
20	..	Dalny	Kokoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Feb 8	M.N	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 8	M.N	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 10	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K
" 10	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
			Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 6	Ningpo	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Feb 6	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Feb 6	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	Christie	B & S	C N C W
Feb 6	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Carnaghan	J. M. & Co.	H W
Feb 7	Hongkong	Hopsang	1859	Br	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.	
Feb 7	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	2098	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R. Co	W W
Feb 7	Japan	Yucatan					
Feb 7	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	Wavell		CNW
Feb 7		Wuhu	1227	Br.	Howard	B. & S.	
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kumano Maru		Jap.	Yowamoto	B. & S.	
		Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N Y K	
						N. S. N. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 6	Hankow, etc.,	Tehsing	9851	Br.	King	Geddes
" 6	Japan	Prosperilara	6'18	Br.	B'waite	B. & S.
" 6	Hankow, etc.,	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. K.
" 6	Hankow, etc.	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 6	Yokohama	Japan	3260	Dan	Paulson	Ekman F. A
" 6	Tsingtau	Lionshing	1049	Br.	Carle	J M. & Co.
" 6	Seattle	Mexico Maru	3559	Jap.	Ross	A. T. C.
" 6	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Yamaguchi	C.M.S N Co.
" 6	Chinwangtao	Proteus	2247	Nor.	Larsen	K U A
" 6	Hongkong	Kansas	3985	Br.	Tinkater	M. B. K.
" 6	Tsingtau	Harada Maru	340	Jap.	Hogibara	S. M. R. Co
" 7	Hankow, etc.,	Hsinfung	1885	Chi	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co
" 7	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	6189	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 7	London	Sardinia	4148	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
" 7	Ningpo	Shengking	1650	Br.	McIntish	B. & S.
" 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 7	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	2098	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.Co
" 7	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	2978	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 7	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S
" 7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNS	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	318	Fowel
1e	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycaon	Dec. 18
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Novara**	Jan. 10
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 4
Invereiyde	Nov. 28
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 29
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 80
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 24
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 16
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 10
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 9
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 16
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 16
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 25
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Feb. 6
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 16
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 10

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 24	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 10

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 12
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the China Merchant Lower wharf on Wednesday, February 9, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the China Merchant Lower wharf on Thursday, February 10, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwanglee, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Hackett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique with the French mails of January 9 left Saigon for Shanghai on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 5 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, the 12th inst., and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on the same morning.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur, with the London mail of December 24, left Hongkong on Sunday, the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning, the 9th inst. She brings 3,220 bales of Bombay yarn, and 5,296 bales of Bombay cotton.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Kobe at 4 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai on the 10th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Astrachan, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

We are informed by the Messageries Maritimes that according to a telegram received from their Head Office, the departures of February 20 and March 5 from Marseilles will be effected by the s.s. Karnak and s.s. Athos respectively. These two steamers will terminate their outward trip at Saigon; therefore there will be no sailing from Shanghai on the 12th and 26th April.

S.S. ATSUTA MARU STRANDED

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru, on the European line, ran upon a sunken rock off Ganryujima Island in a thick fog on February 1 while entering Moji from Kobe.

She was hauled off the same night, and arrived here safely on Sunday, February 6.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. A. Damsgaards, Mr. L. Nielsen, Mr. S. D. Jastrgenbsky, Mr. A. L. Andersen, Mrs. M. Takata, Miss Helen E. Christmane, Mr. T. H. Moulgamery, Mr. C. R. Hansen, Mr. T. Le Baux, Mr. A. Djafaroff, Mr. K. Taga, Mrs. Anna Kutt and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru:—Messrs. F. S. Forgus, W. Saito, T. Uchida, D. White, Lee Shin-gen, E. S. A. Kader, Tsang Sut-po, R. Tanaka.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru:—Mr. P. H. Millard, Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hudson, Mr. J. M. Rozozario, Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. F. H. Souza, Mr. Y. C. Hu. In transit:—Dr. and Mrs. J. Batchelor, Mr. C. Y. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Perreira, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gallaher, Mr. E. A. Boscall, Mr. M. F. Cramford, Mr. D. R. Digaria, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Abdulali and 2 children, Mr. H. W. Furmer, Mr. S. Welsfood, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Cocks, Mr. E. C. Mooly, Mrs. H. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Blair and one child, Mr. V. N. Narayan.

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle:—Miss B. C. Baber, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Mr. J. H. Davis, Miss A. S. Erickson, Mrs. and Miss Grosart, Miss W. Kelley, Miss C. Measland, Mr. Wm. Hughes. In transit:—Miss F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and 2 children, Mr. F. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and infant, Miss E. L. Fay, Mr. L. Hyde, Miss M. Hine, Miss M. Kropf, Mrs. B. Ou and 3 children, Mr. Ou Cheenie, Mr. J. F. Lamont, Mrs. R. Malloy, Mr. Wm. T. Payne, Mr. D. W. Shaffer, Mr. W. C. Silliman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wallace, Mr. Y. M. Wong, Mr. T. J. Willson, Mr. A. Waife, Mr. Paul Sie, Mr. Y. T. Tchin, Mr. G. D. Londerback, Mr. K. K. Wong, Mr. Chin Loong.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Miss Bonnbelli, Miss Lee, Miss Angele, Mr. Hojen, and Mr. Ramsland.

Per C.N. s.s. Shangtung from Hongkong:—Mrs. T. Simpson.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Ningpo:—Mr. Maas.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Kirkby, Mr. E. Frederich, Mr. L. W. Ezerman ,and Mr. T. R. Artindale.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. J. Ross.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. A. S. Deane, Mr. Gilmann, Dr. Gilleasen, Mr. P. E. Buck, Mr. L. Twine, Miss Lumpleton, Miss Taster, and Mr. Hagrin.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Master P. Chiera, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sparke and 2 children.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Feb 1	Copenhagen	Annam	3325	Dan	Schmith	E A Cr.	3 O C W
Feb 5	Japan	Atsuta Maru	5184	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	8 VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	1886	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	Dazen Maru	2667	Ger.	Voerbeck	R. D. & Co.	3 XII
Feb 2	Japan	Fortuna		Jap.			C K D L W
Dec 27	Nanking	Fengtien	187	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	0 11
Feb 5	Chefoo	Fukuju Maru	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	O N W
Feb 6	Japan	Gemini	1243	Jap.	Kokobu	M B K	M.B.K.W.
Jan 28	Japan	Glenlogan	1266	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	0 p.
Jan 31	Japan	Hsinchang	1809	Br.	Henderson	G L Co	1 IV
Jan 10	Hongkong	Hsin Peking	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 28	Ningpo	Hanping	2268	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W
Jan 28	Hankow	Haisming	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	1YPW
Jan 29	Foochow	Haichi	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Feb 2	Chefoo	Heinkong	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	Swatow	Irene	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 28	Hongay	Kaho	1343	Chi.	Steward	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kiangtsan	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2012	Chi	Siler	C.M.SN.Co.	C K D W
Jan 31	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb	Hankow	Kiangyu	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	Hongkong	Kwangtse	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 6	Hankow	Loongwo	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1758	Br	Christie	J. M. & Co.	H W
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	682	Ger	Ratke	Meichers	N G L B 1
Feb 5	Japan	Matsuyama M.	682	Ger	Lehmann	Meichers	N G L B 1
Feb 6	Japan	Monteagle	1910	Jap.	Yui	J. M. & Co	N.Y.K.W
Feb 6	Japan	Mongara	3963	Br.	Davison	P. P. R.	O W S B
Jan 28	Oslay	Ninjo Maru	5138	Br.	Drake	P & O	S H W
Feb 5	Japan	Nichirow Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Yezuki	Ist D W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshan	1878	Jap.	Hibi	SatohShokai	
Jan 31	Daisy	Otowa Maru	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	877	Jap	Hyvdo	N.K.K.	O W S B
Feb 6	Hankow	Poyang	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	Sp.
July 30	Ningtao	Sikiang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.	C N C W
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L	Sp.
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	644*	Aus	Martinolich	Chinese	2 M L W
Jan 31	Japan	Sodegaura Maru	495	Chi	Chinese	N Co	KNDW
Feb 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	779	Jap.	Akimoto	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Feb 6	Swangtso	Stavropol	832	Dan	Ottiansen	N. T. Co.	8
Feb 6	Hongkong	Shantung	686	Rus.	Boyko	M. B. K.	
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tsingwah	1558	Br.	Meathrel	& S	W T W.
Jan 29	Hongkong	Taishun	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 2	Swatow	Toonan	1216	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	Iaosa	Toto Maru	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 6	Japan	Toyora Maru	1144	Jap.	Seno	S. S.	
Feb 6	Hankow	Talee Maru	1616	Jap	Shimidzu	M. B. Co.	
Feb 5	Swangtao	Volund	1815	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Jan 29	Swatow	Wosang	1114	Nor	Hubert	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W
Feb 5	Hongkong	Yingchow	1127	Br.	Smith	I. M. & Co	W W
Feb 6	Swatow	Yesang	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
			1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co	S H W

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	Feb. 18
Empress of Russia ..	Mch. 25
Empress of Japan....	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	" 22
Monteagle	" 28
Empress of Russia ..	May 20
Empress of Japan....	June 9
Empress of Asia	" 17
Monteagle	July 7
Empress of Russia ..	" 15
Empress of Japan....	Aug. 11

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10 Feb.
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11 000 tons	6 Mar.
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	23 May
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	27 Feb.
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

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'Phone 1886

ERZEROUM EVACUATED; HARASS FLEEING TURKS

Germans Remove Reserves From Courland; Fortify Strategical Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 4.—The Novoye Vremya states that the Turks have evacuated Erzeroum.

The official communique issued on Friday reported: The Russians continue to pursue the enemy in the Caucasus, notwithstanding the absence of roads, the rocky nature of the country, the deep passes and snow-storms.

Further daring and successful raids by Russian bomb-throwers dispersed enemy working parties at various points on the west front. At one place, they dislodged some Austrians from a mine crater, where they discovered two galleries leading under the Russian trenches. Both the galleries were destroyed.

The Austrians, south of Dubno, are using an apparatus for projecting flames forty yards in length to repulse attacks.

A later communique stated that a great number of enemy aeroplanes flew over Dvinsk. Our scouts had several successful affairs. South of Novo-Alexinetz, they penetrated the gaps of the wire entanglements made by our artillery into the zone between the first and second lines of entanglements, attacked and annihilated a strong party of the enemy.

In the Caucasus, despite a snowstorm which lasted for several days and 20 degrees of frost, our troops continue to press the Turks.

Isolated engagements have been reported during the last two days, at various points of the Russian front line along the Dvina, especially in the district of Riga, where outpost engagements have occurred and a successful sortie was made by a Russian armored motorcar.

An official communique issued today stated that aircraft activity continues. Our aviators bombed Mitau. Russian scouts explored the enemy's minefields, which they connected with wires and then exploded forty mines.

The Russians continue to drive back the Turks in the Caucasus.

According to a telegram to the Bourse Gazette, there are no large reserves in rear of the German lines in Courland, only small cavalry detachments at Goldingen, Bardsh and Tukkum. Important strategical points are strongly fortified.

The appearance of Russian troops in the neighborhood of the village of Galuzia, ten miles west of Rafalovka, shows that the Russians have advanced north of Chartorisk. The offensive everywhere is on the side of the Russians, except on the line of the Dniester, where the enemy twice attacked unsuccessfully the Russian positions in the region of Usechko, under cover of the fire of their heavy artillery.

The present excellence of the Russian field-works and artillery is enabling the Russians to easily withstand bombardments by the enemy and to repulse their attacks, completely changing the situation at the beginning of the war, when the enemy's artillery often inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, which necessitated retirement to their second and third lines.

Peking, February 5.—The following official communiques from Petrograd, dated February 1, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the Riga region, the artillery action continued yesterday to preserve its lively character. In the region of Oguer, the enemy developed a violent machine-gun and rifle-fire. South-eastward of Shlok-Kockenhausen, above Friedrichstadt, a party of Germans dressed in white attempted to break up the ice on the Dvina, but they were dispersed by our fire.

In the region of the village of Goduzishki, eastward of Sventziany, our airmen shelled the enemy's convoys and a train. In the region of Lake Naroch, the Germans bombarded us with heavy shells which exhaled a peculiar smell.

On the front of General Ivanoff, our artillery was successful in Galicia on the River Strypa and we repulsed an enemy offensive directed from a wood in the region north-east of Buchach.

The Caucasian front.—Our troops are continuing to press back the Turks in the regions of Tortum and Khnis.

February 2.—The enemy opened a violent gun-fire, yesterday, in the region of Iksikul. In the region of Oguer, our artillery successfully shelled the enemy's earthworks and machine-gun emplacements. The German attempts to leave their trenches and approach our positions on the island of Gludam, below Dvinsk and in the region of Shishkovo, westward of Dvinsk, were repulsed by our fire.

Southward of the River Pripiat, in the region of Glutya, a party of our scouts, comprising several Czechs, accomplished some successful reconnoitering work, in which the Czech ensign, Syrovol, highly distinguished himself. In Galicia and Northern Bukhovina, the situation is unchanged.

The Caucasian front.—During the pursuit of the Turks in the Tortum region, our troops reached the River Chorokh. We had successful encounters with the Turkish vanguards in the Upper Passi Valley, capturing some prisoners. We stormed the village of Norkev, on the southern shore of Lake Van.

In Persia, in the Kermanshah region, the enemy have been driven back towards Nehovend.

The Turks, in their latest official reports, try to minimise in every possible way the successes obtained by our troops. The admission, however, in their reports, of the fact that "the Turks retreated to Erzeroum, after eight days of hand-to-hand fighting with numerically superior enemy forces" and their emitting the confidence that "the Turks will succeed in vanquishing the numerically superior forces and the probably accidental superiority of the Russians," are the best acknowledgments of the successes obtained by us.

February 3.—Yesterday, on the front lines of General Pleve's troops, the following events occurred.—In the region between Lake Babit and the Mitau road, our parties penetrated the German wire defences, in order to fire on the men working on the enemy positions. South-eastward of Riga, an armored motor car advanced in front of our trenches and, having shelled the enemy's positions, being at the same time subjected to a fierce artillery fire, returned without sustaining any damage.

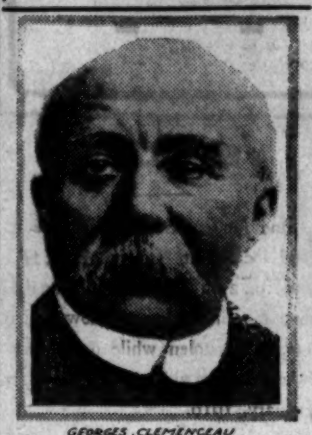
In Galicia, north-eastward of the station of Ezerna, on the line Tarnopol-Lvoff, one of our units, assisted by grenadiers, delivered a successful attack. Having destroyed the enemy's wire defences, we captured a lunette, the garrison of which fled, pursued by us southward of the station of Ezerna.

During the whole of yesterday, a reciprocal duel of heavy and light artillery took place. On the front of the middle Strypa, our artillery brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell in the enemy's lines in the region of Novo-Stavze-Zelena.

On the Dniester and on the front between the Dniester and the Prut, the enemy bombarded our positions with heavy artillery, including 12-inch guns. Under cover of this fire, the enemy attempted twice to advance in the region of Usechko, but were repulsed by our fire.

The Caucasian front.—We are continuing successfully to advance. In one of the enemy's rear positions, we found 293 frozen Turks. During the pursuit, our troops again captured several hundred head of cattle.

Clemenceau Fighting President Poincare?



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

The Hague, Jan. 3.—Reports are current here that the French Cabinet is on the verge of a political crisis and that Georges Clemenceau is seeking the overthrow of President Poincare and Premier Briand. Clemenceau, former Premier, has a large following and is said to be using the dissatisfaction with affairs in the Balkans and the changes in the army as an issue to put himself back as Premier. With Clemenceau at the head of affairs, Poincare could not hold his place, as he and Clemenceau have been the most bitter enemies.

Sentence German Spy In America to Prison

3 Months for Schleindl, Who Sold Information Regarding Munitions Shipments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 4.—The German-American bank clerk Schleindl, mentioned in December, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment in a penitentiary for selling to the Germans information concerning the shipment of munitions to the allies.

EVACUATING CAMEROONS

German Forces Flee in Thousands To Spanish Guinea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 6.—Nine hundred Germans and 14,000 natives have crossed into Spanish Guinea from the Cameroons. They were disarmed and interned.

London, February 4.—Brigadier-General Dobell reports that 58 more armed deserters from the remnant of the German forces in the Cameroons have surrendered to the French and more surrenders are expected. Strong French columns are moving in the direction of the frontier of Spanish Guinea.

BRITAIN BUYING WHEAT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—An official statement of the Government's wheat operations says that Great Britain took 50,000 of the 200,000 tons bought by the British and French Governments from Australia. The total amount of Argentine wheat that she purchases will not exceed 250,000 quarters.

The statement indicates that the example of France, who has requisitioned her home crop at a fixed price, will not be followed.

GERMANS GATHER LARGE STORES ON WEST FRONT

Prisoners Admit Big Losses Caused By Magnificent Shooting of British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Germans continue to collect enormous stores of ammunition and many guns behind their western front. Engineers and pioneers have also arrived but no new infantry.

German soldiers declare that they lost over 1,200 men in an attack in the region of Armentieres owing to the magnificent shooting of the British troops. They complain that their officers are still using massed formations and that the British guns are terribly destructive in the vicinity of Ypres.

Paris, February 6.—The official communique issued on Friday afternoon stated that there was nothing to report except reciprocal engagements in the Vosges.

The communique in the evening stated: The day was comparatively quiet. The French heavy guns shelled an enemy infantry column and convoys entering Roye.

The German works in the Champagne, the Argonnes and Lorraine were bombarded.

The communique yesterday afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

The communique in the evening reported: The French artillery effectively shelled the enemy works between Soissons and Rheims, in the Champagne, in Lorraine and between the Aisne and the Argonnes. Sergeant Pilot Guynemen attacked a German aeroplane in the Frise district and brought it down in flames. This is the fifth machine felled by Sergeant Guynemen.

A destructive bombardment of the German trenches in the Champagne is the feature of the communique issued this afternoon.

A French gun-aeroplane southward of Peronne felled a German Drache machine, which burst into flames in its descent.

The communique this evening stated:—The British and French artillery smashed some German trenches near Boesinghe.

Yesterday's bombardment in the Champagne was very effective. Some trenches were levelled, several munition depots were exploded and some reservoirs of asphyxiating gas were demolished, quantities of the gas being carried to the German trenches.

London, February 6.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: Our artillery was active today against the enemy trenches between the River Ancre and the Somme. Our trenches about Elverdinghe were heavily shelled.

The enemy artillery was active north and south of La Bassee Canal. Our artillery shelled some enemy trenches between the River Ancre and the River Somme.

Hostile aircraft have been active about Ypres. Elverdinghe has again been shelled.

Last night, the British occupied the western edge of three mine-craters in the vicinity of the Vermelles-La Bassee Road. The enemy in the morning exploded a mine north of Loos, without causing any casualties. We occupied one edge of the crater.

Renewed artillery activity on both sides is reported at Frise, north of La Bassee Canal, Wytschaete and Ypres. Twenty-eight aerial combats occurred on the 5th. Six German machines were driven down in the enemy's lines.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters discredits the idea that the increased activity of the enemy on the northern part of the British sector presages an offensive. These operations are purely local and limited in character, unheralded by any particular artillery preparation and not pressed with determination.

The biggest occurred opposite Loos on the 28th of last month, when a battalion of German troops made a sudden attempt to rush a position. They were met with fierce rifle and machine-gun fire and cannot have lost less than 200 men.

In the affair on the Ypres-Pilken road, the enemy, apparently, were under the impression that we had withdrawn from a stretch of trenches, otherwise it is hard to account for their launching an infantry attack at noonday without any previous preparation by artillery or gas.

A possible explanation of the greater activity of the Germans is their need for making more than a purely defensive reply to the constant harassing to which they are subjected, which is adversely affecting the enemy's *morale*. The flow of deserters is increasing appreciably.

Obituary

Mr. Russell Rea

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, P.C., M.P. for South Shields and a Junior Lord of the Treasury since 1915.

Baden Powell Scouts

Troops orders for the week ending February 12, 1916.

Tuesday 8th.—Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. General Instruction.

Thursday 10th.—Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday 12th.—General Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Full Uniform Fieldwork. See special notices.

Orderly Officer for the week A.S.M. Szigetvary.

Orderly patrols for the week Wolf and Beaver.

Section Orders

Cathedral School.—Thursday 10th. Parade at School 5.30 a.m.

Public School.—Monday 7th.—Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m.

Thursday 10th.—Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School.—Wednesday 9th.—Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.

Thursday 10th.—Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m.

Notices

Badges:—Cook. The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear the Cook's badge: Patrol Leaders Bowker and Nash, Scouts C. Judah, Pfeifer, Stanley, Penfold, Macdonald, and D. Maclennan.

Fitzroy Lloyd,
Scoutmaster.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 1, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	15-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Coke ..	"	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 80 bundles	$1.00

H. KILNER.

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to

new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.53
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Mond. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.43	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tschow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	23.00	7.35
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.		

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shi		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shi	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.56	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.24	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.46	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.37	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.48		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.18			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.48
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	1.33
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.06	4.19			1.43
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.13	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	6.04			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.48	4.18	6.08	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom

134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

Saturday, the 12th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

Drawing room Suites, Dining room Suites, Bed room Suites, Central Table, Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single and Double office Files, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinets, Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases, Tientsin Carpets, and a few lots of E.P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED

To sell by public auction

ON

To-day and To-morrow

February 8th and 9th,

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of

The Stock-in-Trade of

THE BROADWAY DRAPERY

AND

OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B, Broadway

which will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Winter and Spring Underclothing, Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies' Silk Hose, New Clothing, Ribbons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk, Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods, Athletic Underwear, and a very large quantity of Sundry Outfitting Goods, in all

About 1,000 Lots

8616

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

Union Brauerei A. G.

IN der Generalversammlung am 17 Januar 1916 sind folgende Herren in den Aufsichtsrat gewaehlt:

A. Hartmann
E. H. Thiel
F. Ehrhardt
R. W. Heidorn.

Der Vorstand
E. R. Vennewitz.

8685

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

OMAR KHAYYAM

II.

Dreaming when Dawn's Left Hand was in the Sky
I heard a Voice within the Tavern cry:
"Awake my Little Ones, and fill the Cup
"Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry."

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Dreaming that Dawn's Left Hand was in the Pie
I heard a Voice within the Tavern cry:
"Chop-chop, Ah Nee and fill the Lady's Cup
"Before this Quart of Upper Crust be Dry."

"UPPER CRUST" IS THE BEST AMERICAN RYE WHISKEY

ASK O'BILL.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

COMMON SENSE CORSETRY

Is the predominant feature of the W.B. Nuform models for 1916

Just arrived per s s. "INDRA"

W.B. NUFORM H.

For Slender and Average figures; Bust very low; Hips very long; Back 19 inches; Wear-defying Coutil; Lace trimmed; Hose supporters; SIZES 19 to 28.

W.B. NUFORM H.H.

For well developed and stout figures; modish lines produce graceful, youthful effect; Bust roomy and low; Abdominal support clasp, Durable Coutil; 2 prs. Hose supporters; sizes 25 to 32.

H. G. HILL & Co.

(Telephone 2240)

129, North Soochow Road, near General Hospital

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has opened an office at No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai, as a branch of *Western Electric Company* of New York, and will conduct its telephone and electrical supply business in China henceforth from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that *Arnhold, Karberg & Co.* are no longer agents for *Western Electric Company*, as from December 8th, 1915.

Western Electric Company.

8688

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Willard

You're Welcome

Whether you need battery repairs or just want to ask for a helpful suggestion—we're here for both. Good advice is our specialty.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY, 26th and
TUESDAY, 29th FEBRUARY

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

by

MADAME DINA VAN BRANDT

Prima-Donna (Colarateur Soprano)

(The Great Russian Singer)

Who has made a tremendous success in Petrograd, London, Paris, Milan, etc.

Booking at Moutrie's from

Thursday, Feb. 10th, at 8 a.m.

Prices: Boxes $25.00; Dress Circle and Stalls $5.00; Pit $3.00; Gallery $1.50

8687

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that on and from the third of February, 1916, all contracts for goods, as well as receipts and payments of money, etc., will be signed by him, or stamped with his seal, as proof of authenticity.

The undersigned will not recognize, or be responsible for, any contracts made, or business transacted by unauthorized persons in his name.

Yeh Mei-ching,
Proprietor of
M. Ching Chong Iron Company
(號鐵昌慶)
Shanghai.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that on and from the third of February, 1916, all contracts for goods, as well as receipts and payments of money, etc., will be signed by him, or stamped with his seal, as proof of authenticity.

The undersigned will not recognize, or be responsible for, any contracts made, or business transacted by unauthorized persons in his name.

Yeh Mei-ching,
Proprietor of
Sam Joe and Company,
Shanghai.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....

....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents .....living or dead

Names of grand parents .....living or dead

Names of parents .....living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

....., ..., 1916.

(Signed) .....

Sealed .....

8641

STOLEN

One fan-tan covering a piece of land located at No. 7, (貴豪圩) 2nd tu, 27th Pao in the Shanghai district, measuring 3 mow 2 li 9 hao, was stolen while owner was riding in tram-car on the 31st January, 1916.

The public are hereby notified against negotiating the instrument, as the theft has been reported to the authorities concerned.

F. H. WONG.

8678

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese or Japanese amah for 2 children. Would have to go to Vladivostock for a few months. Good salary. Apply 9, Park Lane.

8620-F-8

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, flat on Bubbling Well Road, two rooms, bathroom, servants' quarters, kitchen and garage. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

8653-F-8

TO LET, beginning from the 15th, a nice flat of two well-furnished rooms, in a private family, modern bath, with hot and cold water attached. Eminently suitable for 1 or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

8651-F-8

TO LET, at once, unfurnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT (European) wants to keep books after office hours. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

8682

CAPABLE bookkeeper and correspondent (neutral), leaving for home about end April, seeks employment till then. Moderate remuneration. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

8660

WANTED POSITION of trust by a gentleman, who will be at liberty to take up a new billet in April. Especially adapted for the managership of a commercial firm. Fifteen years with one of the largest import and export houses in Singapore. Ready to invest $10,000 in a proved paying concern. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

8661

NURSERY GOVERNESS (German) seeks position with American family. Please apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

8667-F-8

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN TEACHER, with good experience and first-class references, wishes to give lessons. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

8689-F-8

WANTED, private lessons in dancing. Apply, stating terms, to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

8683-F-9

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1383

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

221 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, with first-class board and attendance, double and single, exceptionally well-furnished bedrooms; bathrooms attached, with hot and cold water. Good Central location, 'phone, lift and all conveniences, at very reasonable rates. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

8681

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Also one small room. Terms moderate. Apply 150, North Szechuen Road Extension.

8673-F-9

TO LET, in private German family, Avenue Joffre, one large furnished bedroom, with bathroom and verandah attached (facing south), with board, and use of telephone. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

8664-F-8

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, comfortable furnished rooms with board. Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8665

TO LET, comfortable rooms, board if desired. Moderate terms, 7, Wayside Road.

8670-F-9

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, in German family near Range Road. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8643-F-9

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, To let, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends; also one small room. Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8621-F-8

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

LOST

LOST, a wallet containing U.S. passport, naval discharge, three navy cheques (non-negotiable) and other papers. Reward. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

8669-F-8

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, United States government model Colt's automatic 45 cal. revolver, 200 rounds of ammunition and extra clip. Taels 75. Shot-gun, 12 gauge, Gibb's barrels, Mex. $40. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

8687-F-8

WANTED, child's bed and perambulator. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

8624-F-8

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9